THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND AMUSEMENT.

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Original Communications.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Apostrophe to Death.

Rathen expressive? Spoke Mighty Death!
Dread emblem of oblivion's ruthless sway,
Thou'st won upon Creation's parting breath,
And dost'st sit in darkness, sorrow and decay;
Pale phantom of a past and buried world,
What vast hosts are on thy fetlock'd car,
From whence thy scentless fatal shafts were hurl'd,
When bleeding nations shook in the confining toil.
Mid smoke and flame I see thy ghastly form
Like spectral lightning streaming thro' the storm.

Then, from Elsewhere, all blank and grim,
Thy willieries promptor check'd the vital tide,
Ere yet their hearts have told'd the funeral hymn,
Yet still they'st pulsing duty up and gone,
As Erebus, when his sceptre Erichthonius' hand
The mighty Genii stamped his head and dead,—
Oh Death! all places are alike to thee,—
And beauty yields as vile carcass.

Then rat'st at state by gay Xerxes' side,
With bowing wonks thy manikens of doom,
And regardless of the weeping bride,
Undefined demands into their wrath'y tomb
For 'mid the Greeks and Persians' sad embrace
The livid plague spot paints the iron heart;
While over the distant waste, thy steady shroud,
Encircling vapors rise, and fall, and part.

The mortals breathe. O Death more vile to man
Than fell Slavery which to barter'st a brother!
Earth's mighty conquerors in dense array,
Their breathing legions forth to battle lead,
Till hand with hand, and heart with heart is met,
Reckoning hearts for each valiant deed.—
The victor's triumph is not completed yet.
A short lived conquest when by thee assail'd,
Alike unwon'd are wounding fear or woe,
Of trembling prisoner or of hero scath'd.
Great Shiloh! Death! All fields be one to thee,
Thou'st reaper Angel, Prophet, Asbestos.

The pale veil'd as Deep from Discharge,
And every lofty thought around us bed stilled.
Filling the deep and sadness to pitiless
Wherein the solace of a world are laid.
All mortals are thy children, O! thy dread.
With lightning shod, in rushing thro' the land,
Amidst proper mortals fain would enter thy quest.
But blank and merciless falls each fitted blood.
The rustic as one evil thought shall check thy way.
Till Earth herself shall crumble to decay.

Philadelphia, 1841. ANTIPHON.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Our Friends.

BY J. Q. DAY.

Among the purely literary writers, as that term is generally understood, there are many for whom we cherish considerable esteem, for whom we never may have seen those, yet we think of them as friends whom we have long known; it is difficult to believe that one who has been a kind childhood beneath the same roof with them; and if we were suddenly to meet them in the common path of our daily avocations, we would be with the same surprise with which we should unexpectedly encounter a brother in a foreign land. It is seldom that there is any warmth in an author; it is only in our coolest moments that we find ourselves playing the critic in. Losing their cold-ness or assuming their defects. They are never the objects of that admiration which we lavish on those writers whom all the world delights to extol. Their genius alone would only compel us to praise them. Their writings without a single redeeming sentiment than mere delight at extraordinary manifestations of intellectual power; they stand out before us like giants in the path of mortals and veneration; and if they have been the friends of our youth, we remember them for ever.

We are not speaking now of a class of writers. For those our friends, the critic would no doubt pass in widely different spheres. As we them they cannot be considered together; yet they all excite the same affectionate emotions in our bosoms, because they all possess, however diverse their mental constitutions, the same attributes of the heart,—the same simplicity, the same truthfulness, the same modesty, the same devotion to nature.

Among them all, they whom we love the most are old Walter the Angler, Knapp the author of a Journal of a Naturalist, Wilson the Ornithologist, Goldsmith and Bryant, and Tom and Mary Howitt. These are among our dearest friends. We speak of them now as they manifest themselves to us in their writings, and chiefly in their poetical character,—for they are poets every one. These are the true children of nature, calm and gentle souls, full of love for all that is beautiful and true, and sympathising heartily with every thing that breathes. To them we never resort to be instructed, delighted, or amused. We are drawn to them by kindly but invisible influences. With them we sit and listen to the strange, sweet music of the wind—the "still, small voice" that appears above the harsh trees which cover the valley and abroad its wayward course, or to the thousand songs of the early birds in the gray and purple morn of the morning. With them we brush the May dew from the hills; with them in summer time we enter the deepening shade of the old wood, and rest midway around on her soft moss; beauty is a painted, bedizzened courtesan; heroic deeds and a noble death are empty dreams; true honour is a bubble; the spirit of self-sacrifice, exclaimed quickly, "You're no afraid, lad?"

Still, I rather think, I should have declined this favor,—for Frank really meant it was fear—if his wife had not come in at the critical moment, and with her own sweet face and voice, and in the presence of a woman, and where well know what I was about, my word was pledged to the bonsome, to the intense delight of Frank, and the strangers showed me, with a grudge, a brace of barkers, as he called them, the Kit was to scour for my especial service. As many danger I run from this, that never once entered Frank's calculation; he lashed on those dangling flays much as a fat-hunter looks about those, in whose bosom he intends to make a necessary contingencies, not to be talked of for a moment, and which by no means take away from the pleasure of the pursuit.

Supper over, and the regular allowance of pipes and grog being duly despatched, I was called in return, with as much ceremony as calling me if there was any sair coming in; a promise that, it may be easily supposed, was altogether anticipated on my part. Frank would have willingly dispensed with punctuality on this point, but I knew him too well to double his hooping his word, and it was not long before we were all on board the vessel, in all that ferment of the spirits, which men of sedentary habits never fail to experience on the eve of travel.

It was ten o'clock before I rose from my morning sleep,—the only sleep I had enjoyed,—and on going down to breakfast, I found that my friend was out, and myself very much in the way of Peggy and her mistress, whose daily retirements were at a stand still from holiness. My bostess had incalculately caught up a bonnet that had been left by Peggy, and I plainly saw that she was burning to commence a vigorous campaign against the dust and the spiders. In pity, therefore, to her trouble, I swallowed down my breakfast, without, indeed, the least danger to my throat, and posted off in quest of my friend, the Lieutenant, who, she told me, was at the battery, a name by which she designated a large inclosure of earth with two old guns, that might be said to be on half-pay, for though they retained their places, they were no longer of service. It was not, however, my fate to reach the battery that morning, for I must needs try to make a short cut to it, and, by which, as many wise men have done before me, I lost it altogether. The ground, a large tract of open country, was intersected by ditches; the first of these, having few banks, and not being very wide, I got over easily enough; the next was too stiffish for me, and I therefore went to the right, which I could do with ease for years ago, and even allowing him to be a villain,—a villain in a land warrant,—there is yet something noble in his doings and his sufferings. In fact, the good people of this city know as little about them as they do of Feather John, or the Chase of Tartary. I have some right to speak on the subject, for one part of my early days was spent on the very confines of the world, if we could use

of countenance, while that of a stalking man there on an opposite, and a simple looking countryman in to the left, and a fashionably dressed lady behind him to rest again, and I saw heartily glad when a church gong sent us all scampering for nothing, for I was completely tired out and very glad indeed for the relief to mouth to go to bed.

It was a dark stormy night, and as I walked up to rain fell; the thunder rolled heavily, and the lightning kept along the waters, that were almost as black as the clouds above them. I was fast passing the end of the long wharf, when I heard a voice behind me, and, looking round, I perceived a man in boat, placed myself at the window to enjoy the coolness of the tempest. At very moment this apparition of a man would have been delighted to see, but now it awoke some of its usual sympathies: it was in vain that I tried to give myself up to it—my mind was out of tune for such things. Still I sat there, looking out on the sea,—when my attention was diverted by a gentleman at the door, and one I could well answer, if having slowly built on his tongue, and I heard stood before me, with a lamp in one hand, and a large coat-knife in the other. I thought she was asleep, though wide open, and her eyes fixed; and her voice, when she spoke, was subdued and low, exactly like one who talks in his slumbers, something else may be attributed to the excited state of my fancy.

"I want you directly, your window; its open upon the leaves—for the first time I looked about the bay taken away by the Lieutenant, who is out at sea tonight on the watch for smugglers."

As she muttered this indistinctly, she glided across the room to the window, and, touching the button that held it, walled slowly out. Still impressed with the idea of her being asleep, I moved cautiously to the door, and the sight that presented itself to me was enough to make my sudden attempt to wake her. At the same time I resolved not to leave the house that night, and, taking a chair from the cloth at the door, and accordingly I followed her steps at a short distance till we came to the public-house. Lots of people were there, the people had not yet gone to bed, for lights were shining through the kitchen-window, and from the voices immediately over it came the glimmer of a solitary hand that stood on a table by the fire-place. Hitherto Nancy had gone on without losing the least notice of my presence, which had served to confirm me in the idea that she was not in her sleep,—but now she turned round upon me—

"The Lieutenant's with told me truly; he is here; but not a word: follow me softly,—as though you feared to wake the dead."

I now saw that she was really awake, and my first impulse was either by force or persuasion to take her back. And yet I was afraid to interfere: I had no authority, and, as I could always overtake her, and at any rate we were going to, and from, nowhere. I did therefore as she bade me, and followed her in silence, while she went cautiously up to the window, and having examined what was passing within with all the deliberate cunning of a woman, then gently lifted the latch of the door, which opened into a narrow brick passage to the left of the kitchen. At the end of it was a short flight of stairs, and those led no into the room where I had before observed the lamp was burning; in the middle of the chamber was a plain deal coffin on trestels, in which lay the corpse of Henry, all but the face covered over with a dirty table-cloth. I now saw plainly that the peasants had held their watch below from fear of being in the second night with the dead, and a state of partial intoxication on account for having left the door open, and what purpose was this visit of Nancy's? like all else, long have we in doubt.

"Sir, Mr. Seymour; you call yourself my friend; you have eaten of his bread;—"

"If you are hung like a thief on a gibbet!—

The strangeness of this appeal startled me as that I knew not well what to answer. She repeated the question while her eyes were fixed fire.

"Will you see him hung!—hang!—hang!—You understand that word, I suppose"

"My dear Nancy!—"

"By God's light, coward, I have a mind to put this knife into you. Don't you see he is their prisoner—the chains—and in answer to a call I cried and hung;—Yes, my poor father will be hung."

And as her changing mood she wept and sobbed like an infant; this, however, did not last long—

"But they shall not—no—they shall not. Here, take this knife—plunge it into the ribbing; they may not have him alive—'tis a hard task for a daughter, and since you are here, take it and stab him as he sleeps—sleep!—he did not make him though—ask home—so half work—home to the heart—you know where it is—Here—here."

She placed my hand upon her heart as if I were to strike—I drew back aloof.

"Coward!—but you shall do it—it is a task of your own seeking—you came here of your own free will—I did not ask you to follow me—and you shall do it?"

I knew not what to say or do, and for a moment thought of flinging myself upon her to force away the knife, when I heard a scuffle below.—A few there exchanged, a single pistol-shot discharged, and immediately after was the tramp of feet upon the stairs. Nancy uttered a loud shriek—

"They are here!"

Scarcely were the words uttered than she rushed up to the coffin, and with a strength of fury, plunged the knife twice or thrice into the dead body. In the same instant the room was filled with smugglers, headed by young Woodcliff, who was astonished, as well he might be, at the extraordinary scene before him.

"Mr. Seymour!—Nancy too!—Poor girl!—But we have no time for talking, so all hands to work and help bear off the old man to the boat—we'll soon leave him in fifty fathome water out of the reach of them!—Lend—harpies."

"My father!—you shall not take my father from me!"—shrieked the poor woman.

"Be quiet, Nancy!—Lordy, lubs, down the stair-case—look to our Nancy, Mr. Seymour—gently, lads—I'll answer knock twenty living men on the head than bear one blow given to a dead one."

So saying, and leaving again briefly entreated my care of Nancy, he followed the corpse out, while the unfortunate mourner, quite contrary to my expectations, made no further opposition. She must for a time against the wishes of every body sing a word, said, when I tried to persuade her to return, very calmly replied,—"with all my heart. To what purpose should I stay here since they have taken my father from me?—They'll hang him now, and I cannot help it."

"My poor girl, your father is dead."

Nancy made a contemptuous gesture, and, passing her hand across her brow as if exhausted, said, "I am ready to faint; will you be kind enough to fetch me a glass of water?"

She did, indeed, seem ready to drop, and I went down into the kitchen to fetch the water. Seven or eight of smugglers were there busily employed in the pennants, and the sentinel, mistaking me for an enemy, levelled his pistol at my head; but the priming flashed in the pan, and, before he could repeat the attack, an old man, who had been one of the Finch, stepped between us just in good time to save me by his explanation.

The sailor then requested me to direct me to the well in the yard, at the same time putting a beaten into my hand with a caution to "look to the rotting inchling." A candle and lantern were given without good reason, for the round-work round the well was so decayed that it would scarcely bear the weight of the cylinder.

In a few minutes I had drawn up the bucket, and hastened back to Nancy with a jug full of the water. To my great surprise she was gone, and I soon saw—too late indeed—that her request for water was merely a trick to get rid of me, that she might the better escape, though, after her further object in it might be, I could not possibly divine. It was not long, however, before I found this too; for on looking out of the window, I saw her, with the lamp still in her hand, pushing out to sea in a small skiff, that was half filled, and full of smugglers, who were all busily employed in rowing with English ships of war of the name. In the last year, indeed, many of these vessels had been lost, and the Revenue officers, in consequence, were on the watch for the smugglers that found their way to the open sea, and the most unwearying the vessel of Nancy Woodcliff was found on the sands, almost half a mile from the place where she had first pushed off amid the breakers!!!

H. S.

Saturday Evening Post.

BOSTON AND PUBLISHED BY

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the Saturday Evening Post has been removed to the South West Corner of Chesnut and Third Street. The situation is in every respect superior to that of the old stand. We shall be happy to see the good-hearted countenances of our subscribers at any time.

Acknowledgement.

We give our thanks to a large number of the subscribers of the *Post*, for the very handsome manner in which remittances have been made to us, for some time past, and for the quickly of the funds, in which they have been made. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to them in turn.

A word to those still in arrears. We shall be much obliged for a speedy settlement, as the volume will be opened next week in *fine style*, and we wish to start, unincumbered by *back balances*. Let the accounts all be settled up, and we will take a *fair* start together, and see who shall first fire in the rear. *We shall issue a splendid paper.*

ENLARGEMENT.

We shall next week honor the SATURDAY EVENING POST, GREATLY ENLARGED, and improved, *with entirely new type*, cast expressly for us, and fine white paper. The Post will be issued as usual, at the old established rate of TWO dollars in advance, and will be

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD at the price. We *shall* still continue the plan of giving original stories from popular American writers. The well known Author of " Casting in the Lost Wax," will open next week with the first of a new series of thrilling nautical tales. In addition to the old, a vast deal more of our Correspondence will enrich its columns with choice and entertaining original articles.

The arrangement made by us, will enable us to lay under contribution for our columns, the best Magazines of Europe and America, and the earliest attention may be looked for in this paper, which in addition to a judicious compilation of domestic and foreign news, and with the most variety of wit and sentiment, will enable us still more boldly to maintain the proud position of

THE FIRST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNION.

We shall make no flourish of trumpets about the size and cheapness of the paper, or the freeboots upon which the "Old Post" stands. It has been the bottle and the breeze for the last TWENTY-ONE YEARS, and has held its position in the midst of blustering and trembling rivals, and has ceased, and buried all kinds of opponents. We say it in no spirit of vain-boasting, but in justice to the firm and substantial list of subscribers who sustain the paper, that we control one of the most prosperous weekly establishments in the country, and shall always, therefore, show a proper degree of enterprize, by keeping pace with the spirit of the age.

Abstaining from further *profession*, or a great parade of *promises*, on ask a proper degree of patience on the part of the curious, and assure them that they shall next week " see what they shall see."

REMEMBER, THE TERMS *will be as heretofore*.—TWO DOLLARS *in advance*. THREE DOLLARS *at the end of the* YEAR.

Our Army.

National Deficiencies—The present state of our Navy—inferiority of American ships to Engl'sh ones of like Rating—Consequent weakness of a Country, with a strong coast—Denial the ships of both Nations—The best Officers—What ought to be Done.

The session of Washington was "in perfect peace, prepare for war," and the extraordinary wisdom of that maxim was never less at fault than when he uttered this saying. Much as we do, to possess a conflict between ourselves and England, yet we know not when such a thing may result from diplomatic difficulties; but we are assured that there will be less danger of its occurrence, provided we put ourselves in a becoming state of defence. To do this let us first understand our weaknesses. The Navy—that right arm of national defence—claims our first notice. To it we shall this week, devote a few remarks.

In case of a war, the navy of the United States will be looked to by our citizens as the chief bulwark of our country, and justly so, for it is designed to it by the popular voice as much on account of the known gallantry of that branch of the service, as of the regulation it acquired in the last war. It is all important, therefore, that the superiority of our marine over that of England should be maintained, or, at least, that our ships *should* enter into a conflict with equal chances of victory. Such was the case in the last war. We were then generally victorious on the sea. Now, in case a like war should arise, in the U. S. Navy, at the present time, are inferior in every respect to vessels of the same rating in the English navy service. In case, therefore, of a battle, an English 44 would inevitably conquer an American 44, *provided the crews and officers of both were equally brave and skilful.* The weight of the broadsides alone would settle it. It is true that the American service has won for itself the glory of being the best in the world, yet there is such a thing as a blind overweening confidence leading men into dangers which they cannot be expected to encounter; and if, in case of a war, two vessels of equal rating should meet, and the Englishman, by any means should chance to be victorious, we hesitate not to say that the result would be most disheartening—not to the navy, for their bravery never would be dishearten-ed—but to the country at large. To avoid this, to prevent the possible mention of knave men, we urge the necessity, in case any one of the two should be built, of immediately there were on an equality with English ships of our of the same rating. In the last war, the ships were comparatively small, and the guns were of small calibre, but the case is now altered. Ships are now built of the greatest dimensions, and the guns are of the largest calibre. Now, we say, that we should be in danger, and ought to forbidden. Now we say that we should be in danger, and ought to forbidden. Now we say that we should be in danger, and ought to forbidden. Now we say

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &C.

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Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, free of postage, in advance, will be entitled to six copies.

Removals must always state the Post office removed from, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

Travelling Agents.

☞ John H. Thompson, Esq. of Wheeling, Va. has been appointed agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine in the place of R. J. Garwood, deceased. Subscribers at that place and those wishing to subscribe for either periodical will be kind enough to call on him.

☞ C. H. James is our general travelling agent, assisted by O. H. P. Stem and Seth T. Brooks. Subscribers and local agents upon whom they may call will oblige us by settling with them.

☞ Thomas Severn, Esq. is our travelling agent for the State of New York, for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine, and subscribers upon whom he may call, will oblige us, by settling their accounts with him.

☞ C. W. James, of Cincinnati, Ohio, our old agent is still authorised to collect and receive new subscribers in the States of Ohio and Indiana, assisted by H. M. Lewis and M. Mosher.

☞ S. G. Easton and I. F. Easton for Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Wisconsin.

☞ S. H. Stevenson and John F. Johnson for Kentucky.

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☞ Alanson Billings, Esq. is our agent for Tennessee.

☞ L. Tomkins for the New England States. Subscribers who may be waited upon by the above gentlemen, will please liquidate their accounts at once.

Local Agents.

☞ J. S. McIlvaine, Esq. of Maysville, Ky. is agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine. We cordially commend him.

☞ Wm. McGary is agent for the Post and Magazine at Fayetteville, N. C. Subscribers at said place will oblige us by paying him their subscriptions.

☞ D. A. Buckley, of Jacksonville, Ill. is the agent for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine all representations by others to the contrary notwithstanding. We cordially recommend him.

☞ J. Ivison, Jr. Auburn, New York, is duly authorised to receive monies due for Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine.

☞ Wm. H. Tutt, Esq. of Versailles, Ky. is our agent, vice John Anderson, Esq. resigned.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Columbia at Boston.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

The War Panic!—Effect in England of the News by the Britannia—Great Excitement at the non-arrival of the Steamer President—Report of the Blindness of the Princess Royal—Parliamentary News—France! the Fortification Bill—Anarchical Movement in Marseilles—Affairs of the East—General European News.

The steam ship Columbia, Capt C. H. E. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Monday evening, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst. and performed the passage in fifteen days and eight hours. She arrived at Halifax on the 7th, and sailed same day for Boston. She encountered a heavy sea and head gales during nearly the whole voyage.

The Columbia came up the harbor with the American flag at half mast—the captain having been informed by a pilot of the death of the President. She took a sweep round by the Navy Yard, the band playing "Hail Columbia." Both flags at the Cunard wharf were at half mast.

She brings news from London and Liverpool to the evening of the 3d inst. We are indebted to Harnden's Express for papers.

McLeod.

The British press has evidently cooled down in its tone towards the United States. The only pugnacious article of consequence is the following from the Liverpool Mail:

"We understand that government have received despatches from Mr. Fox, the British minister resident at Washington, intimating that his demand for the release of Mr. McLeod has been received in a most conciliatory spirit by the new President and the American Cabinet, and that the strongest assurances have been given him that the unfortunate and much injured gentleman will be safely restored to his friends, and ample compensation made him for the insult he has sustained and the sufferings he has endured.

"All this is satisfactory enough, as far as Mr. McLeod is concerned; but what reparation is to be made to England for the *past*, and what indemnity given for the *future*, in a matter deeply affecting the honor of this country and the laws of civilized nations? We cannot see how the release of Mr. McLeod alters the complex nature of the question at issue. If the State of New York is permitted to claim the right of arresting, imprisoning, and trying for life, every Canadian subject of her Majesty who, in the discharge of his duty, may fire a musket at an American citizen acting piratically, or assisting pirates on the lines, no man's life or liberty would be safe for a moment upon a disturbed frontier. After all, we are only at the beginning of this business."

United States.

The Times states that government received despatches from Mr. Fox by the Britannia steamer, and that those despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain, as far as regards the question of McLeod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American government, couched in the most conciliatory language. We think (adds the *Times*) that the public mind may be at rest on this point.

The Liverpool Mail of April 3d, says:

The United States.

"The uneasy feeling existing relative to our relations with the United States has been a good deal diminished by the arrival of the Britannia. No idea of the possibility of war seems to be entertained in America, nor are there the smallest signs of any preparations to meet it. It is admitted that the states are defenceless, and there is every appearance that Mr. Fox is conducting his very delicate mission in such a way as to obtain satisfaction, not by injurious threats, but by friendly and respectful negotiation."

Anarchical Movement at Marseilles.

The Marseilles papers of the 25th, contain the following account of an anarchical movement in that city:

"For some days the vigilance of the authorities was excited by several extraordinary meetings held by the republican leaders, and by the men affiliated to the secret societies in the south of France. It was accordingly inferred that they intended some machination, and anonymous letters and half disclosures, made by some of the conspirators who were frightened at the project in which they were to be actors, and in the discovery of the plot, which has for its object to set fire to the vessels in the harbor, and whilst the population would be engaged in extinguishing the conflagration, the conspirators were to have plundered the Bank, the offices of the Receiver general, &c.

"The Marseilles anarchists had been told that their friends at Avignon, Nismes, Carpentras, Montpellier, and Carcassone, would repair to their assistance. The latter was to furnish the largest contingent for their crusade of terrorists.

"The day, or rather night, chosen for the execution of this abominable project, was that of the 23d. They expected also to be joined by the laborers employed in the construction of the Marseilles canal, who had been tampered with to that effect.

"The authorities, however, adopted measures to prevent the co-operation of the latter. Gendarmes were stationed at the meeting of the roads leading to the canal, and police agents in disguise kept a watch on the house which was to serve as the general rendezvous of the conspirators. This house was the tavern known by the name of Le Polmar[illegible] About 11 o'clock at night [illegible] by bands of five and six at [illegible] course of a short time the tavern and the adjoining enclosure were occupied by between 250 and 300 individuals. The police, aided by the armed force, had taken such efficient measures that not one of them could have escaped, when a mounted gendarme having approached a group of five, who were coming down by the lane des Crottes, received a discharge of three pistols, to which he replied, and that moment orders to act were given.

"The report of the shots unfortunately spread the alarm among the conspirators, and before the troops of the line could come up, they were seized with a general panic, and fled in every direction. The police found the doors of the tavern closed, and when they were burst open by the Sappers, not an inmate was discovered in it. But the soldiers, accompanied by the commissaries of police, having set out in pursuit of the fugitives, arrested fourteen, who were still armed with pistols, poinards, sabres, &c.

"During this expedition, the police arrested three other individuals belonging to a band which presented itself at the tavern of l'Ascension, at the extremity of the Boulevard des Trois Journees, another rendezvous of the conspirators.

"Yesterday four more were arrested. The prisoners belong to the lowest class of society. With the exception of one, who is 54 years of age, they are all under 30, and only one of them is a native of Marseilles."

France.

The Paris Journals of April 1st are mostly occupied with the debate in the Chamber of Peers on the Fortification Bill, and with comments upon the rejection of the amendment of M. Mounier. This vote was considered by all as decisive in favor of the passing of the bill as framed by M. Thiers, and adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Commerce* states that a petition had been presented to the Chamber of Peers, demanding that the national representation should meet out of Paris, when the capital should be surrounded with fortifications, it being impossible for the Legislature to deliberate with becoming freedom under the artillery of the ramparts.

The French funds rose on the 1st, notwithstanding the decision of the Chamber of Peers on the preceding day. Not a week since, the mere anticipation of such a result would have produced quite a contrary effect; but, on reflection, it was now considered by the *habitues* of the Bourse as greatly calculated to strengthen the government.

The Chambers of Peers closed on Thursday the discussion on the articles of the Fortification Bill. General Ambrugeac withdrew his amendment, and contented himself with offering a few observations against the system of defence proposed by the government.

The two first articles were then put to the vote and carried. General Castellane then developed his amendment, which, after some explanations from Marshal Soult and M. Viennet, was rejected, and the third article adopted.

The whole bill was put to the vote, when there appeared in its favor 147; against it 85; majority for the bill 62.

The Courier de la Drome announces disturbances at Valence on the evening of the 17th. Large bands traversed the streets, singing the Marseillaise and the Parisienne. Thirty people were arrested; but of those thirteen were set at liberty next day.

Constantinople.

March 10.—Syria is finally and entirely evacuated by the Egyptian troops. The last 3000 men embarked at Gaza for Alexandria, to which city Ibrahim Pasha and his suite proceeded in the steamboat to the Nile. The English marines that were in Sahra, Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre have also left those places, and embarked in the English men-of-war, which left Beyrout on the 25th, and sailed for Marmorizza, to which port the Austrian corvette Clemenza, which was also off Beyrout, is gone. Redschid Pasha has received from the Sultan the insignia of the Nishani Iftichar of the first class, and a present of a million of piasters in money.

Poland.

Accounts from Poland state that the Russian forces concentrated in that country did not exceed 60,000 men, 30,000 of whom were stationed in and about Kalisch, and the rest were distributed throughout the kingdom. Between 60,000 and 80,000 more were quartered beyond the Bug, so that in a very short time an army of 120,000 men could be easily assembled. Austria had ordered 18,000 recruits to be levied in Gallicia, which was three times the number raised in ordinary times.

Greece.

We learn from Athens that the Chevalier Prokesh Von Osten, Austrian Minister at that Court, has given assurance to the Greek government that the Cabinet of Vienna will use its good offices in endeavoring to settle the differences which exist between Greece and Turkey, as soon as the Eastern question is finally resolved.

Holland.

The accounts from Holland speak of a great fermentation, which, as they state, manifests itself among the Protestant population of all classes, in consequence of the Resolution announced by the King to carry into effect the concordant concluded in 1828 with the Court of Rome.

Frontier of Italy.

Eight English ships of the line received orders at Malta to proceed to Gibraltar, where they will receive farther orders. It is said that these orders are in consequence of the dispute between England and America.

Spain.

The opening of the Cortes took place on the 19th ult. Espartero was not present at it. Madrid remains perfectly tranquil; there is no farther intelligence of interest from Spain.

Belgium.

Advices from Brussels announce that, all the Ministers have submitted to his Majesty the alternative of the accepting their resignations or dissolving the Senate.

Switzerland.

The affair of the convents does not appear to have been definitively settled. It is said, that the difficulty is likely to lead to an armed intervention.

Varieties.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, Capt. Cleland, arrived at Liverpool on March 31st, in fourteen days and eighteen hours from Boston. She experienced heavy gales throughout the whole passage.

The President, steamship from New York, had not arrived at Liverpool on the 3d, having then been out twenty-four days. Great excitement was the consequence. It was supposed in England that she had either encountered an iceberg, or that she had gone into the Western Islands for coals.

The Great Western steamer was advertised to leave England on the 3d, for New York, but could get no passengers; she then put up for Halifax on the 3d, but met with no better success. Just before the Columbia left, she had advertised to leave on the 8th. Her ill luck will probably continue, as the Britannia was to leave Liverpool for Boston on the 10th.

An extraordinary excitement appears to have prevailed previous to the arrival of the *Britannia*, but it will be seen by those extracts from the leading London papers, that this panic had ceased immediately after her news became known.

A notice was up at Lloyd's for transports to convey 1600 troops to Halifax, where 4000 are shortly to be sent to reinforce the battalions already there.

Two beautiful Arabian ponies have been sent to Her Majesty as a present from the Imaum of Muscat.

The Court Journal says very independently that the Princess Royal is not blind.

The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, died at London on the 2nd inst.

The Parliamentary news is of very little interest, both houses having been principally occupied with the Poor-Law Bill.

It is now stated that Sir William Parker will succeed Admiral Elliott in China.

The Governor Fenner has gone to pieces on the coast of Wales. The beach for 60 miles along the coast was thickly strewn with portions of the wreck. Several trunks containing large sums of money and wearing apparel, had been found.

It is reported in England that the steamers British Queen and President has been sold to the Belgian Government, and that they are intended to run between Amsterdam and New York for the future.

Later from Texas.

The New Orleans Bulletin has Galveston dates to the 7th.

The late flare up about a Mexican invasion has subsided; later information showing clearly, what they had previously learned from New Orleans, that Arista was possessed of force barely sufficient to repel the invasion of the Indians. And further, letters inform us, that such official intelligence had reached the Government, that the Son Bernard was about to leave Galveston for Vera Cruz, with the Commissioners, to treat with the Mexican government for a permanent peace.

President Lamar has issued a proclamation authorizing the introduction through the Texan Custom House, of French wines, imported in French vessels, free of duty.

The Houston Morning Star has learned that 12 Americans were taken prisoners not long since by a party of Mexicans, near the Rio Grande, that they were taken into Matamoras, and were shot by order of the authorities of that place. The Star thinks these Americans, so styled, were a part of a numerous gang of "cattle thieves" that infest the west, and that the punishment is justly inflicted. The paper adds that these roving robbers are the greatest curse to both countries that could easily be invented. Not content with stealing horses and cattle, these outlaws commit outrages upon unoffending inhabitants, and in effect break up the trade between the two countries, which would be very considerable were it not for the lawless depredation of those "cow boys," as they are called.

A Good Object Defeated.

The Boston Transcript condemns a species of parsimony practised by some ship owners, which is likely to defeat the laudable attempts now making to abolish the use of ardent spirits on ship board. On board many vessels coffee has been introduced as a substitute for strong liquors; but complaints are made that the genuine article of coffee has in many instances been superseded by roasted rye or some other cheap material, which, sweetened with molasses or coarse sugar, is as nauseating as it is cheap. The sailor who is compelled amid snow and rain to use such stuff when at sea, will seek something stronger when on land to refresh his taste, and thus the important object which the friends of temperance are endeavoring to promote is frustrated by a penny parsimony, which in seeking to save a few cents on one hand loses dollars on the other, through the wastefulness, carelessness and neglect of duty occasioned by intemperance. The practice complained of is a bad one, and cannot too soon be amended.

Murder.

We understand, says a late New Orleans journal, that a highly respectable and wealthy planter of Pointe Coupee, Mr. Tiernan, was murdered by his own slave, on board the steamboat *Clipper*, on Sunday evening. It seems that the mulatto boy owned by Mr. T. had stolen some money from his master, had been detected and threatened with a severe flogging. In the evening, while Mr. Tiernan was lying in his birth, the slave, armed with a large butcher knife, went to the stateroom and stabbed his master twice in the throat. The wounds are considered mortal. The alarm being given, the boy was pursued to the bow of the boat, and finding escape impracticable jumped overboard, and has not since been heard of.

Singular Marriage.

A few days since, in New York, a young and beautiful Jewess, named Delia Phillips, sued a young Israelite, named Steinberg, for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at $5000, the faithless swain was lodged in the debtor's prison, in default of bail. There he had time to reflect, and then agreed to marry, when the lady refused, but the counsel and friends of both parties interposing they became re-united again, and, proceeding to the police-office with their witnesses, were duly married by Justice Matsell.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, April 14, 1841.

Senate.—This body are engaged to-day entirely in the consideration of private bills, of which a number passed in the shape of amendments to others.

The Revenue Bill of Mr. Johnston engaged the attention of the House for a great part of the day. The tax sections passed with an amendment, requiring lawyers and physicians to pay into the treasury about one per cent. on the annual income from their professions.

Harrisburg, April 15th, 1841.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Fennel from a select committee, reported a bill providing for the election of Notaries Public and County Surveyors and the same was made the order of the day for the 1st of May.

The Revenue and Appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed during the remainder of the day. An amendment was offered towards the completion of the Erie and North Branch Extensions, appropriating the sum of $300,000 to each, but the proposition was voted down by a decided majority—23 to 52.

The 18th section (being the Bank section) was under consideration when the House adjourned. A substitute offered by Mr. Johnston, repealing the suspension penalties, and placing the Banks on the same footing as individuals, and in relation to their debts, was adopted by a vote of 47 to 43. When the House adjourned the question was pending on an amendment offered by Mr. Church, to exclude the Bank of the United States from the benefits of the section.

Mr. Pearson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as committed, the bill from the House to secure to mechanics and laboring men their wages in case of the insolvency of their employers.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating William Smith and Samuel H. Wilson to be Associate Judges of the County of Centre.

A number of private bills were acted on.

Harrisburg, April 16, 1841.

House.—On motion of Mr McCully, a bill was taken up, providing for the erection of a new arsenal in Philadelphia, and the sale of the old one. And after the same had been amended by the addition of the bill which was negatived yesterday, (except the objectionable section) the same passed final reading.

Mr. Johnston's Bill Passed.—This bill came up in order on second reading, the question being on Mr. Church's amendment, to exclude the Bank of the United States from the benefits of this bill. After a good deal of discussion, the amendment was voted down—50 to 45.

The bill then passed second and final reading—yeas 54 nays 44.

The bill was then sent to the Senate, where it was committed to the Committee on Finance.

Senate.—The Bill from the House to exempt from taxation the property of the overseers of Public Schools, founded by charter in Philadelphia, passed final reading. A number of other private and local bills passed in like manner.

Harrisburg, April 17, 1841.

Adjournment.—The House concurred this morning in the Senate amendment to the adjournment Resolution—unless, therefore, the vote is reconsidered, the Legislature will adjourn on the 27th inst.

The Bill relating to election districts was considered some time, being very lengthy, after which it passed final reading, and was sent to the Senate.

The Bill from the House to license brokers passed final reading, with one or two others of minor importance.

Harrisburg, April 20, 1841.

Lancaster County Bank.—The Bill to incorporate this Bank was read a second time, and the question being on the first section, it was *negatived*. Yeas 33, nays 41.

Mr. Flenniken's Bill, from the Ways and Means, providing for the lease of the Columbia Railroad, passed through committee of the whole without opposition. I apprehend it will be otherwise on second reading.

The following bills passed final reading, viz:

An act to incorporate the "District of Penn" part of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Granville Institute.

An act to incorporate the Swatara Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Alexandria and Delaware Bridge Company.

An act to annul the marriage contract of Aaron C. South and Elizabeth his wife.

Mr. Johnston's bill from the Internal Improvement Committee "abolishing the Board of Canal Commissioners and the Board of Appraisers, and creating a Board of Internal Improvement, passed Committee of the Whole, and second reading.

Senate.—The bill from the House for the relief of contractors on the Gettysburg Railroad was discussed some time and passed finally by a vote of 14 to 13. It had previously passed the House.

Trenton Railroad.—The committee to whom the bill was referred reported the same with sundry amendments, and the same was read a second and third time and passed by a vote of 21 to 9. It authorises the said Railroad Company to occupy Frankford Road and Maiden street for three years if they desire it, and gives them farther time to locate along Front street to their depot corner of Willow and Third. It requires the company to pay such damages as the district of Kensington may sustain in consequence of the privileges of this act, and if they cannot agree, the Court of Quarter Sessions is required to appoint six persons to assess and settle the same as justice may require. The said company is also required to pay a reasonable portion of the expense of paving and filling up Front street.

The bill from the House to provide a uniform mode of assessing property and levying taxes occupied the remainder of the day in committee of the whole.

The Revenue bill was not touched.

Financial Record.

New Counterfeits.

Commercial Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.—3's, letter B, dated June 4, 1840. W. Marshall, cashier; R. Conant president. Vignette—ship under sail; general appearance bad; engravers, Rawdon, Wright, & Hatch, N. Y.

Union Bank, Dover, N. J.—Notes struck from the true plates are in circulation, signed with fictitious names. The genuine bills are signed T. B. Segur, cashier; Jno Scott, president.

Middlesex Co. Bank, Middletown, Ct.—10's altered from 1's. May be detected by observing that the fine print of "one dollar" by the letter "A and No." is discernible.

SALES OF STOCKS.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

			price sold for.	par
1477	shares	United States Bank,	16½a16¾	100
332	do.	Phil. Wil. & Balt. R.R.	34¼a35½	50
167	do.	Girard Bank,	29½a30	50
100	do.	Western Bank,	35	
60	do.	Mine Hill RR	56¼a57	
25	do.	Schuylkill Navigation Co.	66	
8	do.	Man. & Mec. Bank, Pitts.	42	
7	do.	Memphis Bank,	58½	100
6	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	76	100
6	do.	Harrisburg RR.	14	
4	do.	Camden & Amboy RR.	99	100
3	do.	Commercial Bank Cincin.	99½	100
3	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	91	100
1	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	270	400

Heavy Damages.—Dr. Amos G. Hull recovered $1261 damages against Frederick Lisak, on Saturday last, in the U. S. Circuit Court at New York, for infringing his patent to make trusses. These trusses cost $1,84 and sell for $10.

A Jewellery Store was robbed in Natchez on the night of the 1st inst., and watches, &c., taken to the value of over $1800. The rogues wanted *time*, certainly.

A Great Fire occurred at Cincinnati, on the 14th inst. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

Cincinnati Trade.—The annual exports of Cincinnati are estimated at $9,000,000.

City News.

Shocking Accident.—A little girl was most shockingly burnt yesterday, at the corner of Second and Lombard street, by her clothes catching fire from the sudden ignition of a quantity of loco foco matches which she was vending in a basket. The preservation of her life was accomplished entirely by the exertions of two gentlemen, Mr. Joseph Wesby and Mr. Robert Fulton, who chanced to be passing at the time, and whose attention was first attracted by the cries of the little sufferer. The two gentlemen above named succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which had nearly enveloped the child.

A Good Old Age.—A colored man named John Warner, living at the corner of Washington street and Ridge Road, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was upwards of one hundred years old and died from a gradual wasting of the vital powers. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Accident.—A man named Milton Moore, brother of Mr. Moore who keeps the Black Horse tavern in Market street, was brought into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Tuesday night, with a severe compound fracture of the leg. Moore was run over on the Chester road, near Darby, by a wagon loaded with lime, which he was driving, and thus met with the accident.

Day of the Launch.—Wednesday, the 5th day of May next has been fixed upon for the launching of the Steam Frigate Mississippi, at the Navy Yard. The Mississippi has all her machinery aboard, at least so much as it is contemplated to take on board previous to the launch.

Political Intelligence.

McLeod's Case.—*A New Feature*.—A resolution has been offered in the Legislature of New York, by Mr. Hoffman, directing the Judiciary Committee to report a law to quash the indictment, release McLeod and send him home.

The President *not* a Widower.—President Tyler it seems is not a widower. Mrs. Tyler, his wife, is living and in good health. He has two sons and two daughters married, and one son and one daughter unmarried.

Wm. M. Price.—The case of this individual has been postponed to the May term of the United States Circuit Court at New York. He pleaded that illness had prevented him from preparing for trial.

General Gaines arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst. The papers of that place state that his command has been enlarged so as to comprise Florida within the South-western division.

Parliament of Canada.—It is said that the Tories will have a majority in this assembly of two to one. It was anticipated that the Liberals would be in the ascendant.

Chief Justice Taney has declined the request to pronounce the eulogy at Baltimore, on the late President, in consequence of the feeble state of his health.

Arson at Sea.—Two men were brought into Boston on Saturday last, for trial on a charge of attempting to burn the ship Wiscasset abroad.

Florida Indians.—About 200 Florida Indians left New Orleans on the 4th instant, for West Arkansas.

The two American built Steam Ships were tried at New York on Monday, and succeeded admirably.

Northern Frontier.—Gen. Scott represents the frontier as tranquil.

Mr. Morris was elected Mayor of New York by a majority of 437.

The Funeral Procession at Baltimore takes place next Monday.

General News.

Nine Children Burned to Death.—In the St. John Gazette of the 8th inst., we find the two following melancholy paragraphs:

"On Monday last a very melancholy catastrophe occurred at Margaret's Bay—four children, belonging to Mr. John Coolan, were burned to death, during the absence of their mother, who had gone to the river for water. The premises of Mr. Coolan, were entirely consumed—he has also lost £17 in cash, and is perfectly destitute."

"The premises of Mr. J. G. Nelson, of Truro, were burned to the ground on Wednesday last and melancholy to relate three of his children, an apprentice and servant girl perished in the fire. Mr. Nelson and his wife barely escaped participating the fate of their unfortunate offspring and servants."

Villains.—While the services were progressing on Tuesday in Christ Church, notwithstanding the solemnities of the occasion, the Church was beset with pickpockets. Two gentlemen, Mr. William B. Conover, South Second street, and Mr. Jacob Kirk, of Lancaster county, were robbed. The former lost several hundred dollars and valuable papers. The latter had a pocket book taken containing $800 in money. The police arrested one of the villains who was well known to them.

Indian Wars.—The Choctaw and Kickapoo Indians, in the West, have assumed a hostile attitude towards each other. The former gave the latter notice to quit their territory, which they have been encroaching upon for the last three years, when the latter collected to the number of 1200 warriors and refused to go. They also sent the war hatchet to other tribes to excite them against the Choctaws. Some sad work may be looked for.

Dead Body Found—*Mysterious*.—The body of a man about twenty-five years of age, and very well dressed, was found in a sink, at the rear of Crosby's Restaurant, in Lyndall street, Boston, on Saturday morning last. Although life was extinct, the body was yet warm when found. How it came there is yet unexplained.

Just Come and Gone.—An Irish woman named Mary Dewry, 60 years of age, just landed from a ship from Liverpool, fell into the dock at New York on Sunday and was drowned. She left three sons and two daughters on board the vessel.

A Monster.—Daniel Maines was arrested in Baltimore on Thursday evening, for threatening the life of his mother. He inflicted several wounds with a knife on the officer who captured him.

Cotton.—The New Orleans market for this commodity has been unusually brisk lately. Heavy sales at advanced prices were effected on the 6th and 7th instant.

Destructive Fire.—Several valuable buildings were destroyed by fire, in Huron, Ohio, on Tuesday night last.

For Spring Business.—The New York Canals will be opened to-day.

Firing on the American Flag.—Captain Wyse, of the Leonidas, at Baltimore, from Rio de Janeiro, reports that on the 16th of March, in lat. 9 30 S. long. 35 47 W. he was fired into, and brought to, by the British sloop of war Rose; the boat sent on board, the papers demanded and examined, under the plea of supposition that she was a slaver. After detaining him for some time his vessel was allowed to proceed.

The Mormon Temple.—The corner stone of the great Temple to be erected by the Mormons at Nauvoo, Ill., was laid on the 6th inst., in the presence of about 8000 persons. Mr. Rigdon delivered the oration. The Nauvoo Military Legion, numbering 650 men, was drawn out on the occasion, commanded by Gen. Bennett, under the direction of the Prophet.

Convention of Farmers, Miners and Merchants.—A call has been issued from Harrisburg for the assembly of a convention at that place, on the 25th of May next, to consider the condition of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests of the Commonwealth.

The General Post Office.—The General Post Office, now in course of erection at the seat of government, will be one of the most magnificent edifices in the national capital. There are some expectations that it may be completed and ready for occupancy within the present year.

Mountains in the Moon.—Dr. Robinson has ascertained, by means of Lord Oxmantown's immense telescope, that one of the mountains in the moon is 17,000 feet above the level of the plain out of which it rises. The mountains generally do not rise over 5000 feet.

Drunken Driver.—The Maysville, O. stage was overturned on the night of the 10th inst., in consequence of the driver being drunk. He had both his legs broken. Of the passengers, Henry Waller, Esq., of Maysville, his lady and child, were all seriously injured.

Another Warning.—Miss Sarah Hooper, of Biddeford, Me., was killed a few days ago by the accidental discharge of a musket, with which a young brother was playing. The gun was loaded with slugs. She expired instantly.

Jamaica.—Late accounts from this Island represent it in a sad condition; agriculture languishing; crime on the increase, and a revolution anticipated. The inhabitants are likely now to realize all the beauties of colonial government.

Whaling Invention.—A Yankee down east has invented a new harpoon, the barbs of which spread after they have penetrated the skin of the finny monsters, and effectually secures their capture while it lessens the risk.

Bled to Death.—A man named James Porter, of Albany, having been bled in the arm in New York on Tuesday, went to bed, and in two hours was a corpse. The bandage slipped from his arm, and he bled to death.

Probable Murder.—An old man was found, some ten days since, in Tallapoosa County, Ala., shockingly mutilated. He died in a short time, refusing to divulge the name of the person who had been guilty of the outrage.

A Fatal Rencounter took place at Marianna, Florida, recently, between B. R. Bell and John Randolph, which resulted in the immediate death of the latter. The parties were both recently of Edgecombe, North Carolina.

Perished from Cold.—A female named Lydia Lane, wandered from her home in Newbury, N. H., about a week since, in a fit of temporary insanity, and was found dead in a field the next day.

March of Improvement.—The first steamer built on the Arkansas river, recently arrived at Little Rock. She is to bear the sounding name of Governor Yell.

Remarkable Coincidences.—Harrison and Tyler were both born in the same county in Virginia. The father of each was in turn Governor of the State.

Drunkard's Cradle.—In the town of Paynesville, Ohio, 7000 gallons of alcoholic drinks are annually consumed, and 73,000 manufactured yearly.

Awful Suicide.—In Southbury, Conn., on Saturday week, a young man hung himself because he was charged with dishonesty.

The Malek Adhel, the piratical vessel, has arrived at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, in charge of Lieut. Ogden.

President Tyler left his lodgings at Brown's hotel, on Thursday, and removed to the Executive Mansion.

Where is the Schoolmaster?—There are 38,062 white persons in Louisiana who are unable to read.

Execution of Robinson.

On Friday morning last, in accordance with the sentence of the court, Peter Robinson, the murderer of Mr. Suydam, suffered death at New Brunswick, N. J. He was executed within an enclosure immediately in front of the jail, extending out 6 or 7 feet, and the whole width of the jail in front, some 20 or 30 feet. The gallows was made after the plan adopted and used in New York, and so arranged by weights and pulleys as to raise the criminal up to a sudden jerk. The jailer having unlocked the shackles upon his feet, proceeded to unlock the manacles upon his hands with the same key, when Robinson remarked to him, "you have not got the right key." The jailer persisted in his efforts to take them off, Robinson again said, "you have not the right key; why don't you go and get it?"

Every thing being fully ready, he was conducted by the Sheriff and jailer, from his cell, through the entry, to the platform at the gallows,—during which time he manifested no hesitation or fear, but walked with a steady and firm step.

Placed under the gallows, the rope was adjusted around his neck, and in one moment the cord which suspended the weight was cut by the Sheriff with a hatchet, when the wretched man was raised from the platform upon which he stood the full extent of the rope, at which instant a great contraction of the legs upwards and backwards was visible, when, to the horror of all the persons present, the knot in the rope uniting the noose around the neck to the main rope slipped, and he was precipitated to the ground.

He was instantly raised upon his feet, and stood with but little assistance and without any manifest discomposure for the space of a minute and a half, in which time the rope was properly and securely adjusted; when, with the words "Lord have mercy upon me," the fatal stroke was given, and the unfortunate and unwept victim of the law was launched into eternity, at 23 minutes after 10 o'clock.

Although he seemed anxious for the prayers of his friends, and entered into the exercises, he still maintained something of a callous and unrelenting character. Last night his wife and sister-in-law bade him farewell about nine o'clock, which, on his part was done in an exceeding cool and careless manner. His wife appeared to be but little affected.

His body was left hanging for about 30 minutes, and then placed in a common coffin, subject to the disposition of his friends, who had made arrangements to have him buried a short distance over the river.

Health Office, April 17, 1841.

INTERMENTS

In the City of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township, and Kensington. From the 10th to the 17th of April.

DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.
Abscess of Lungs,	1	0	Brought over,	20	21
Apoplexy,	1	0	Inflammation of Brain,	0	1
Cancer of the Stomach,	1	0	——Bronchi,	1	3
Croup,	0	2	——Lungs,	1	3
Consumption of the Lungs,	15	2	——Pleura,	1	0
Convulsions,	1	5	——Peritoneum,	1	0
Congestion,	0	1	Marasmus,	0	3
Dropsy,	1	0	Measles,	0	6
——Head,	0	3	Mortification	1	0
——Uterus,	0	1	Mania a Potu,	1	0
Debility,	1	0	Neuralgia,	1	0
Epilepsy,	1	0	Old Age,	4	0
Erysipelas,	1	0	Palsy,	1	0
Enlargement of Heart,	2	0	Scrofula,	1	0
Fever,	0	1	Small Pox,	0	1
——Congestive,	1	0	Still Born,	0	4
——Typhoid,	3	0	Suicide,	1	0
——Puerperal,	1	0	Spitting of Blood	1	0
			Tabes Mesenterica,	0	3
			Unknown,	0	3
Carried over,	20	21	Total,	46	47 61

Of the above there were 5 from the almshouse, and 12 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,

SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

State of the Thermometer.

		9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
April	11,	32	42	44
	12,	31	35	35
	13,	28	44	48
	14,	38	44	50
	15,	43	46	58
	16,	43	53	58
	17,	34	54	59

Our Mail Receipts.

We are daily in the receipt of letters enclosing money, with the request to return a receipt by mail. We do not send receipts in that way. Every dollar received by mail, at this office, is acknowledged as below. Subscribers will please notice this.

Subscribers living in the vicinity of a Post Master can call upon him and have their letters containing money *franked*, if the letter contains nothing but what relates to the business of the office. Many hundred dollars might be saved us, if attention was generally paid to this matter.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 9th to the 21st April.

April 9, received from		April 16, received from	
S. Hays,	2 00	S. O. Walton,	4 00
W. Stamp,	2 00	April 16.	
T. Steel,	2 00	A. Sargent,	3 00
Jno. Monks,	2 00	Jno. F. Rowland,	8 00
H. D. Ross,	2 00	M. Hinton, Esq	42 75
R. Perkins,	1 00	R. F. Scraggs, Esq.	17 00
R. Dudley,	4 00	H. D Conn,	8 00
J. Goodman,	2 00	R. E. Danforth,	2 50
Wm. Pinnix,	2 00	A. Houston,	7 50
M. Chapman,	4 00	Hy. Brewer,	3 00
J. Corning,	2 00	W. Smalley,	5 00
Hy. Stock, Esq.	10 70	T. P. Vestal	3 00
H. Smith,	2 00	R. J. Rogers,	3 00
H. Haynesworth,	7 00	J. Weare,	2 00
Susan H. Adams,	2 00	J. B. Gilter, Esq.	14 00
R. Whitney, Esq.	10 00	Jas. F. Bull,	1 00
O. Nichols,	7 00	M. Richmond,	3 00
C. Lang,	2 00	W. J. Hare,	3 00
F. Shaw,	3 00	J. G. Cope,	1 00
Wm. Pennell,	1 00	G. Davis,	2 00
April 9.		Jas. Colt,	2 00
Jno. Gallagher,	7 00	R. Baynes,	2 00
A. Knight,	2 00	J. Marston,	2 00
A. Comley,	2 00	Jno. J. Green,	2 00
A. Wells,	2 00	J. Bunn,	2 00
F. McClurg,	1 25	Geo. Rhodes,	2 00
C. J. Stuck,	5 00	Wm. Thorn,	5 00
A. Strode,	2 00	A. Atkins,	2 00
P. Conard,	1 00	J. Dugan,	1 25
J. J. Cowgill,	6 00	A. Beaver,	2 00
J. H. Barlow,	2 00	T. Cantman,	2 00
Jos. Bartlett,	1 00	R. Crane,	2 00
W. A. Shelton,	3 00	J. Bull,	2 00
F. Norton,	3 00	A. Bowell,	1 00
R. J. Dale,	3 00	W. H. Tuft,	3 00
A. W. Dow,	3 00	R. Gordon,	2 00
Jas. Peale,	3 00	J. D. Merrell,	3 00
R. Walter, Esq.	10 00	W. T. Johnson,	2 00
R. H. Brent, Esq.	10 00	L. Vandusen,	3 00
H. W. Barker,	7 50	A. Leeds, Jr.	5 00
M. Hook,	2 00	April 17.	
April 10.		Jno. Jenner,	2 50
J. McCreight,	1 00	D. Dempsey,	3 00
Jas. Rhodes,	1 00	H. A. Hood,	2 00
Jas. Holley,	1 00	Jno. A. Stone, Esq.	10 00
H. B. Jones,	4 00	H. Wells,	2 00
R. Shedd,	2 00	C. W. Bates,	4 00
J. T. Jones, Esq.	25 00	R. Calegg,	2 00
T. J. Bird, Esq.	25 00	A. J. Robb,	3 00
G. W. Lipscomb,	2 00	Saml. A. Jones, Esq.	26 25
H. R. Garnett,	6 00	Jno. A. English, Esq.	25 00
E. W. Ridgeway,	2 00	R. W. Wood,	2 00
H. W. Ridge,	5 00	D. Wright,	3 00
M. P. Benson,	2 00	Wm. P. Ives, Esq.	30 00
R. Coleman,	4 00	S. Spalding,	2 00
M. V. Urich,	2 00	S. A. Thomas,	2 00
J. Stephens,	2 00	Jno. Fleming,	2 00
A. Murdock,	5 00	J. D. Corse, Esq.	17 00
Andw. Springs,	2 00	Jno. P. Vancleve, Esq.	20 00
J. Dewsch,	2 00	Benj. Daffin,	2 00
G. W. Lord,	2 00	D. Hottman,	2 00
Wm. W. Gunn,	4 00	Robt. P. Dunn, Esq.	25 00
M. A. Cantrell,	6 00	L. E. Buch,	6 60
M. Miller,	3 00	D. Stanley,	2 00
M. E. Heston, Esq.	10 00	T. J. Morris,	2 00
M. P. Benton,	2 50	April 19.	
April 12.		R. L. Barron, Esq.	25 00
Jas. Taggert,	4 00	Jno. T. Ackley, Esq.	20 00
J. Aston,	1 00	R. R. McKee,	2 00
J. Z. Lopez,	2 00	M. J. Jackson,	2 00
R. J. Cauly,	1 00	O. H. P. Stem agt.	185 00
E. Merritt,	1 00	L. W. Ford, Esq.	20 00
J. T. Williams,	2 00	J. Bryan Morris, Esq.	25 00
F. G. Mercer,	2 00	M. C. Handy,	5 00
Thos. Shaw,	2 00	M. M. Engle,	2 00
A. Henswood,	2 00	M. E. Spear,	2 00
J. Green,	2 00	A. J. Barnes,	7 00
B. J. Newman,	1 00	Jas. A. Lane,	3 00
W. Quinn,	1 00	H. D. Howe,	3 00
J. Fallman,	2 00	W. M. Beall,	3 00
L. W. Walton, Esq.	10 00	S. E. Cook,	3 00
J. A. Hand,	2 00	Z. Rudman, Esq.	17 00
J. Sennett,	2 00	R. S. Benson,	2 00
L. Tompkins, agt.	38 00	R. E. Bates,	3 00
C. W. Morse, agt.	37 00	O. P. French, Esq.	10 00
J. Christy,	1 00	Thos. Emley,	2 00
J. Wylie,	2 00	Jas. Rourland,	2 00
W. Bache,	2 00	C. B. Hart,	2 00
N. B. Thompson,	2 00	Gilbert A. Mayo, Esq.	9 90
W. Holloman, Esq.	11 00	F. Balderson,	2 00
H. Martin,	2 00	W. Gullhouse,	2 00
H. Walker, Esq.	7 00	H. Clayton,	1 00
S. Carlin,	2 00	U. White, Esq.	10 00
S. Holley,	2 00	Jas. Colehan,	2 00
T. D. Parmelee,	2 00	J. P. Caldwell,	2 00
J. Bell,	3 00	D. P. Rhodes,	2 00
W. Erskine,	2 00	W. M. Rhodes,	3 00
C. W. James agt.	10 00	D. S.	1 00
April 13.		H. Halleck,	2 00
J. P. Boston,	1 00	R. M. Smith, agt.	10 00
Saml. Hill,	2 00	L. Latham, Esq.	10 00
S. Pumphry,	2 00	April 20.	
W. Shafer,	2 00	A. Griffith,	2 00
J. Cole,	2 00	J. Adolph,	2 00
D. A. Ward,	2 00	J. Worrall,	2 00
J. C. Bullock,	2 00	Jas. Howard,	2 00
R. Vanderbeck	2 00	J. Benner,	2 00
C. Atwater,	3 00	T. Abbott,	2 00
J. Golborne, Esq.	7 00	M. J. Read,	2 00
S. B. Williams,	2 00	Geo. Weller,	2 00
J. Hyder,	2 00	J. Yeager,	2 00
W. H. Williams,	8 07	D. Vandyke,	4 00
F. C. Earle,	6 00	T. J. Yarrow,	6 00
C. J. Burnett, Esq.	11 00	Z. Markel,	2 00
J. A. King,	2 00	Thos. Sweet,	2 00
C. Wilson,	2 00	W. Canley,	2 00
J. R. Gunn,	3 00	R. Benners,	2 00
R. P. Gardner,	2 00	M. Engle,	2 00
J. W. Minor, Esq.	11 00	T. Luck,	1 00
Jas. Pierce, agt.	20 00	J. H. Clark,	2 00
G. J. Sewell,	2 00	S. McKnight,	2 00
L. J. Bastin, Esq.	10 00	D. A. Horn,	3 00
T. E. Frame,	3 00	J. L. S. Foster,	7 00
April 14.		J. B. Stryker,	2 00
L. R. Garnahan,	2 00	J. M. Young,	2 00
D. Dutton,	1 00	R. Johnson,	2 00
J. C. Seeley,	3 00	Jno. Shenk,	2 00
J. Bristow,	2 00	C. Whaley,	2 00
J. Hutchings,	4 00	D. Stacey,	5 00
J. Boswell,	2 00	April 21.	
R. Earle,	2 00	R. Aiken,	2 00
Thos. J. Fray,	2 00	A. Clayton,	2 00
T. P. Trigg,	2 00	M. Finley,	2 00
J. Tennell,	4 00	W. Salthouse,	1 00
Geo. J. Sloan,	3 00	H. S. Smith,	2 00
S. Kinser,	6 00	M. J. Owens,	2 00
D. O. Spottswood,	2 00	J. Seabering,	2 00
M. A. Trunky,	3 00	J. Thomas,	5 00
M. H. Hays,	5 00	W. P. Thorn,	2 00
P. W. Tustin,	3 00	E. P. Kandrick,	2 00
C. J. Simmons,	2 00	A. H. Halleck,	4 00
C. W. Weston,	2 00	G. R. Harper,	2 00
D. Black,	3 00	H. Hallock,	2 00
L. W. Orney,	5 00	J. L. Wilkins,	2 00
A. L. Brick,	5 00	H. P. Evans,	2 00
April 15.		S. Frisbie,	1 25
J. R. C. Dungan,	5 00	H. P. Perry,	2 00
F. G. Boult,	2 00	R. Vanderbeck,	2 00
S. A. Brock,	2 00	P. Atkinson,	2 00
W. Judson,	2 00	Thos. Appleget,	3 00
M. J. Sparks,	2 00	L. Kinzer,	3 00
S. Carpenter,	2 00	L. J. Foster,	2 00
B. R. McCorkle,	2 00	B. Winston,	4 00
M. V. Gerin,	2 00	Wm. M. Annets,	9 00
J. Bolton,	4 00	M. C. Smith,	3 00
C. H. Kahn,	1 00	T. Kennerly,	3 00
A. Davis,	2 00	G. J. Jones,	3 00
J. F. Easton, agt.	120 00	S. D. Howard,	3 00
J. Davis,	2 00	T. Royer,	5 00
J. C. Carter,	7 00	W. J. Walton, Esq.	10 00
E. P. Ensign,	2 00	B. C. Stebbins,	3 00
W. Minich,	2 00	H. K. Tanner,	3 00
H. F. King,	2 00	R. Winters,	5 00
W. H. Dobb,	6 00	Wm. J. Mount,	5 00
J. M. Tutt,	5 00	Jas. Oakley,	5 00
S. S. Dabb,	7 50	R. Ellerly,	5 00

Inflammation of the Eyes is not only attended with extreme suffering, but when neglected terminates in blindness. The Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for the above dreadful complaint; because the purge (purify) the body of those morbid humors which are the cause of inflammation, as well as of every ache or pain we suffer. A single 25 cent box of said Indian Vegetable Pills will often make a perfect cure of the most violent case of Inflammation of the Eyes—at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified, that health and vigor will be given to the whole frame; and pain of every description will be literally driven from the body.

Note.—The Indian Vegetable Pills are for sale at the General Depot, 169 Race street, Philadelphia, 198 Tremont street, Boston, and No. 288 Greenwich street, New York.

Retail Prices in Market.

Terrapins, half doz.	75a$3	Pigs, whole,	$1a$1½
Beef, best, per lb.	10a12½	Pigs Feet, set	10a15
" middling,	6a 8	Fresh Tripe, per lb	4a 6
" Corned,	7a 9	Mince Meat, jar,	$1
Veal,	6a 9	Souse Cheese, lb.	9a10
Mutton,	5a 7	Dried Plums, qt.	15a20
Pork, fresh, per lb.	6a 8	Sausages stuffed lb.	7a 8
" pickled,	7a 8	Blood Pudding,	7a 8
Hams, Jersey, new,	7a 8	Potatoes, peck,	18a20
" Cured,	12a13	Apples,	25a40
Jowls,	5a 6	Parsnips, qr peck,	3a 4
Dried Beef, "	11a12½	Pickles, per 100,	35a40
Beef's Tongue, "	50a62½	Beets, qr. peck,	4a 5
Sheep Tongues, d.z.	18a25	Carrots, bunch,	3a 3
Butter, lb.	18a22	Cabbage, head,	3a 6
Lard, "	10a12½	Lettuce, "	1a 2
Cheese, "	6a12½	Turnips, peck,	15a18
Eggs, per doz.	14a14	Onions, rope,	8a10
Chickens, pair,	50a75	Do. green, bunch,	1a 2
Pheasants, pair,	75a87½	Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	3a 4
Turkeys,	75a$1½	Dried Cherries, qt.	5a 6
Picked Robins,	62a75	Lima Beans,	10½
Pigeons, pair	20a25	Celery, bunch,	3a 8
Shad,	15a31	Dried Peaches, ¼ pk.	20a25
Herrings, per 100,	50a75	" Whortleberries,	12a15
Salmon, pickled, lb.	15	Cranberries, qt.	8a10
" dry, lb.	15	Dried Apples, ¼ pk.	20a25
Flounders, fresh, lb.	6a 7	" Pears,	37a40
Halibut, per lb.	10a12½	Indian Meal, ¼ peck,	10a12½
Perch, string,	10a20	Rye Flour, qr. cwt.	44a50
Rock,	12a20	Wheat "	75a81
Pickled Cod, lb.	4a 5	Buckwheat, "	62a68
Ducks, pair,	62a75	Chesnuts, per qt.	10a11
Geese,	50a75	Walnuts, peck,	25a30
Guinea Fowls, pair,	37a50	Shellbarks, per qt.	5a 6
Rabbits,	12a15	Hominy,	5a 6
Kale, qr. peck,	5a 6	Horseradish, root,	3a 3
Onion sets, quart,	6a 8	Sallad, qr. peck,	5a 6

The markets, in consequence of the holidays the present week, have not been very numerously attended, nor do they exhibit any new feature, except a greater profusion of fresh Shad, at further reduction of price, and more and better early Spring Vegetables.—*Public Ledger*

Spring and Summer Fashions. The Spring and Summer Fashions for 1841 are published, and ready for delivery to subscribers and others. The reports contain the usual drafts for the different kinds of coats, pantaloons, vests, Lady's Habit, &c &c. much improved. Also the Proof measures, establishing every point (even the spring of the skirt by actual admeasurement. The Plates or Illustrations of Fashions are superior to any thing of the kind ever published in this country, it contains twelve figures in fashionable costume with a drawing of the fountain in Franklin Square (taken expressly for this work) and other interesting scenery.

TERMS $10 for the first and $5 for each subsequent year. Picture Plates or Illustrations of Fashions $1 per annum to those who are subscribers to the Reports also, non-subscribers will be charged $5 per annum or $2.50 per single plate, payable in all cases in advance. Plane Scale Holders (an invention of F. M.) $2 to $4. Protractor of Holly $1 to 4. Inch measures at wholesale and retail.

N. B. Those who are already acquainted with the Protractor System will be charged but $5 from the commencement of their subscribing. F. MAHAN,

ap 24 1t No. 2'5 Chesnut street.

JOSEPH SWARTZ'S Carpet Manufactory, No. 312 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia. Where fashionable CARPETS are wove of different patterns, in the handsomest style. Also Ingrain and Venetian Carpets of different patterns for sale. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of ready made Carpets, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices. These carpets can be recommended to all parts of the United States.

N. B.—The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for Manufacturing Carpeting of superior quality. oct 17-1y

HALL PAPERS.—Just received a large assortment of French Papers, consisting of Satin, Fresco, Silver and White Extra Hall Papers, &c. together with every variety of their own manufacture, Borders, Views, Fire Screens, &c. all of which are offered wholesale or retail at the lowest possible prices.

FINN & NEWLAND,

No. 142 Chesnut st. above 4th opposite the theatre.

Paper Hangings warranted to be done in the best manner. mar 6-6t

ALMANAC.

April, 1841.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.		
24 Saturday,	5 15	6 43	4 37			
25 Sunday,	5 14	6 46	5 41		D. H. M.	
26 Monday,	5 13	6 47	6 45			
27 Tuesday,	5 12	6 48	7 43			
28 Wednesday,	5 11	6 49	8 32	Full	5	8 27
29 Thursday,	5 10	6 50	9 29	Last	12	3 3
30 Friday,	5 9	6 51	10 17	New	21	9 21
1 Saturday,	5 7	6 53	11 2	First	28	3 30

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

	ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Eastern,	at 3 & 12 P. M.	Eastern at 6 A. M. & 4 P. M.
Western,	4½ & 11½ P. M.	Western 5 A. M. & 10 P. M.
Southern,	5 P. M.	Southern 5 A. M.

Married,

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. T. G. Allen, Mr. Charles Gilliason of the Northern Liberties, to Miss Sarah Grimshaw, of Southwark.

On the 1st inst. at Ellsworth, Rev. Josiah Peabody, of Bolton, Me. to Miss Mary L. youngest daughter of the late Geo. Herbert, of Ellsworth.

On the 11th inst. in Chester, Delaware county, by the Rev. John Edwards, Mr. Samuel Selby, of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth Urry, of Providence, Delaware county, Pa.

At his residence in Philadelphia, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Atwood, Hiram Miller, to Melvina Syre, both of the Rising Sun Village.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 13th inst. Mr. Joseph M'Cleary, to Mrs. Margaret M'Clellan.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Captain Harper Skillington, to Miss Martha H. Brown, all of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. McDowell, Harrison Holt, M. D. of Andover, Mass. to Mary M. Dare, of Bridgeton, N. J.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Samuel T. Pearce, to Elizabeth J. Brooks, all of this city.

At New Haven, Conn. on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Croswell, Robert C. Gist, of St. Louis, Mo. to Miss Sarah M. daughter of the Hon. Nathan Smith, deceased, (late United States senator,) of New Haven.

On the 15th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, on Orange street, William Hensler Howell, to Rebecca, daughter of Isaiah Hacker, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. C. A. Lippincott, Thaddeus R. Barrier, to Mary Burt Young, daughter of the late Jeremiah Young, of Southwark.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, James Fisher, of Boston, to Julia Turner, of this city.

On Tuesday, 13th inst. by the Rev. Thos. Brainard, Mr. Andrew Culver, formerly of Carlisle, Pa. to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. David White, of this city.

On Thursday, 15th inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Fairman Lott, to Mrs. Harriett Pierson.

On the 8th inst. at the residence of Wm. H. Morgan, Esq. Lower Merion, Montgomery county, by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Manayunk, Mr. James Schlater, to Miss Amelia Morgan, both of the former place.

On the 8th inst. at St. Louis, Mo. by the Rev. W. Browning, Mr. George Chessborough, to Miss Mary Caroline Green, both of Philadelphia.

Died,

On the 17th inst. Alderman Gideon Reid, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 17th inst. George P. Clifton, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 17th inst. Richard Young, after a short illness of a few days, aged 41 years.

On the 18th inst. Wm. A. Nash, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 18th inst. Mr. Frederick Brock, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 18th inst. of consumption, Joseph Colesee, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 16th inst. after a short illness, Andrew Caine, in the 45th year of his age.

On Monday morning, 19th inst. Mr. William V. Bradley, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. John Francis Conover, in the 2d year of his age.

At Mount Pleasant, Ohio, Waitstill D. Cheney, wife of Charles Cheney, Esq. in the 33d year of her age, and formerly of Providence, R. I.

On the 19th inst. Samuel Patton, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 17th inst. aged 71 years, Mary Ann, relict of John Bedford.

On the 16th inst. John McGlensey, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. in the 33d year of her age, Priscilla Marshall, wife of John M. Read.

On the 16th inst. Mr. James Hooper, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. in the 6th year of his age, James B. son of Samuel Stevenson.

On the 16th inst. Mary Louisa daughter of Alexander H. and Maria E. Talley, aged 4 years and 10 days.

On the 14th inst. Patrick Mullen, in the 63d year of his age.

On the 16th inst. Hiram H. Kitt, late of Indiana.

On the 15th inst. Elizabeth F. Watson, daughter of James and Phebe Watson, aged 23 years.

On the 16th inst. Edwin H. son of George Couchman.

On the 13th inst. Sarah Thompson, aged 63 years.

On the 1st inst. on board the steam packet Savannah, from Texas to New Orleans, Dr. Hiram Marks, of Philadelphia, aged 34 years, brother of Capt. James Marks, of ship St. Louis.

On Monday morning, 19th inst. in the 90th year of his age, John Wm. Irwin, a native of the Island of St. Croix, but for many years a resident in this city.

On the 18th inst. Mordecai G. Peirson, son of the late Jeremiah Peirsol, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. Robert Knox, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 11th inst. in the 37th year of her age, in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. Hannah H. Cresson, daughter of James and Hannah Cresson, formerly of this city.

On the 18th inst. in the 8th year of his age, Arthur Henry, son of Enoch C. and Emma C. Wines.

On the 18th inst. William F. Wiggins in the 45th year of his age.

In Clearfield county, Wm. J. Christy, Esq. aged about 40 years. Mr. C. was a native of Philadelphia.

On the 18th inst. of pulmonary consumption, Samuel Canter, in the 19th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. Mr. John Moore, in the 63d year of his age.

From the United States Gazette.

OBITUARY

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. JULIA KNEEDLER, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE REV. J. PATTERSON

They gaze on her face, but the spirit has gone,
And they turn in the depth of their grief, from her side,
And the mourners are sitting, all weeping and lone,
In the halls of the dead and fatherless bride.

Her sweet singing voice in that dwelling is still,
And calm and serene is her death smitten brow
For her errand of love she has liv'd to fulfil,
And she has gone to her God in her purity now.

They bear her away in their sorrowing train,
To the temple she trod in devotion and praise,
And they chaunt o'er her coffin the requiem strain,
As in tears they remember the close of her days.

Compos'd for the parting, prepared for the tomb,
The prayer has been said, and the dirge has been sung,
And the solemn farewell of the funeral gloom,
The hearts of the mourners has bitterly wrung.

They have laid her away in the place of the dead,
As she faded and fell like a perishing rose,
And around her the shroud in its whiteness is spread,
In the damp and the chill of untimely repose.

The mourners have gone from the side of the tomb,
And the heart of her loved one is broken, and bow'd
As he walketh alone in his bride's chosen room,
And weepeth in anguish away from the crowd.

The blessing that broke from her lips as she fled,
Ere the spirit that gave them was wafted away,
Come back on his heart, as if meant to divide
His sorrowing soul from its temple of clay.

Oh! could he but bring her again from the grave,
Her voice and her features one moment restore,
Or bow with the pledge that in parting she gave,
Be united in death, and divided no more.

She hears not—she heeds not—he calleth in vain—
She is silent and cold as the sepulchre's stone;
But in token of bliss, o'er the traces of pain,
The smile of her heaven bound spirit is thrown.

April 12, 1841.

DOES not common sense teach us that EXPECTORATION is the most *natural* as well as the most *effectual* agent in arresting and curing PULMONARY DISEASES?

Reason says *yes*, because

OBSTRUCTION

is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, and Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchitis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, cause Difficulty of Breathing, and ASTHMA, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs and SPITTING OF BLOOD.

To remove this obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled—it stands pre-eminent—try it and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues *have not, nor cannot be overrated*; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of conception; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural, and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

☞ Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 20 South THIRD street, Philadelphia. Price $1.

N. B. No charge for medical advice. ap 24 3m

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

(*From the New Yorker.*)

Come, all that's bald, and all that's gray,
Come, listen to my ditty,
I wish to tell, without delay,
What brought me to your city.

It is to clothe your naked heads,
With nature's proper covering,
Renew the soil that's almost dead,
Not under wigs be hovering.

My name and fame are outspread wide,
Beyond the distant ocean;
Both France and England, Spain beside,
Have all got in the notion.

A *Bald Head* here, would ne'er be found
Throughout this mighty nation,
If we would only till the ground
With this grand preparation.

Your offer'd now, both free and pure,
Although your case be chronic,
A pleasant, sure, and perfect cure
Is in DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

Prepared and sold at No. 20 SOUTH THIRD street.—Price $1 per bottle. ap24 3m

WORMS IN CHILDREN.—Of all diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as WORMS. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. They are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to another, winding themselves up into large balls and obstructing the bowels, and frequently the throat, causing Convulsions, and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which will very soon destroy the worms and invigorate the powers of digestion so as to prevent a return of them. Prepared and sold at No. 20 South THIRD St. Philadelphia. ap 24 3m

WETHERILL & BROTHERS, Chemists and Colormen, manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Pipes, Window Glass, &c. Importers of Drugs, Dyes, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Apothecaries Furniture, &c. No. 65 North Front street, two doors below Arch, east side. ap 24-1y

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Multorum securata pudor malos ulcera celat.—Hor.

The silly modesty of the foolish conceals an incurable ulcer.

☞ Persons at a distance can have either of these publications sent to any part of the United States, Canadas, West Indies, &c. by enclosing a one dollar note on any solvent bank, or eight copies for five dollars, addressed,

sep 26-1y DR. WM. YOUNG, Philadelphia.

WORMS! Worms! Worms! Jayne's Tonic VERMIFUGE.—This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys WORMS, neutralizes acidity or foulness of the Stomach, increases the appetite, and acts as a general and permanent Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, &c. and is almost a certain cure for FEVER and AGUE, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels, of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it—it is impossible for worms to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is *always improved* by its use, even when no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, which the proprietor does not consider necessary to publish.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child between two and three years old, and says that *in a few days she discharged one hundred and thirty seven large Worms.*

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of two weeks, discharged upward of thirty pieces of TAPE WORM and was thereby perfectly cured.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter about three years old; when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entirely of *little white thread Worms.* He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but I may truly say, *thousands*, separately and in solid knots as [illegible] ery mats, composed entirely of dead worms."

SICK HEADACHE.—Many ladies and gentlemen [illegible] found this Vermifuge to be a permanent cure for [illegible] Headache.

PILES.—Numerous cases of Piles have been perfectly cured by the use of this valuable Vermifuge.

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon (prepared by a regular physician,) is now offered to them, and can be had of Dr. JAYNE, No. 20 South THIRD street, Philadelphia, and of all persons who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam, Price 50 cents. dec 5 tf

CONSUMPTION, that awful and fatal destroyer of human life, whose ravages spread over the Universe, and hurries millions into an untimely grave. Thousands, yes tens of thousands of valuable lives could have been prolonged, and many yet dwell with us, if a remedy had been discovered in that time equal to Doctor SWAYNE'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, prepared from an *Extract of the Wild Cherry.* The curative properties of this famous tree are apparent to most of us—which forms a leading ingredient in the above valuable medicine. No one heretofore has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a *Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood* or other symptoms which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours and distressing nights turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose. Afflicted persons, you must be careful, and not grasp at the many inexperienced compounds which almost daily spring up like shadows and fall; you must be led to believe, and experience will teach you, that you are building a foundation for a serious disease, if duped by such useless mixtures. Therefore, you who are afflicted with Consumption, or symptoms which indicate it, spare no time in procuring the medicine which has been tested by the most experienced physicians, and pronounced superior, and inferior to none extant. The medicine is Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which has been in general use for many years, during which time thousands of persons have been raised from their beds of sickness by its use to the enjoyment of their nearest friends, and dearest relatives. The *wonderful effects* of this medicine are highly substantiated by numerous recommendations from individuals of the first respectability and society, (who are among the [illegible] whose lives have been spared and prolonged) [illegible] be seen, if desired, by calling at the OFFICE [illegible] EIGHTH street, Philadelphia, where the [illegible] ways be obtained. Price $1 per bottle, or [illegible] $5.

The above MEDICINE, from its powerful [illegible] strengthening effect, is an effectual remedy for [illegible] and all nervous affections, from whatever cause [illegible] arise.

The above medicine may also be had of Richard [illegible] of William No. 254 Market street, Baltimore.

All orders must be addressed to DR. SWAYNE, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and RACE streets, Philadelphia. feb 27-6m

DURHAM Cattle, at Public Sale.—Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 11th of MAY NEXT, 1841, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Glenfield Farm, about 6½ miles from the city of Philadelphia, and about 1½ miles from the borough of Frankford, the entire stock of C. J. Wolbert, comprising about 30 head of HORNED CATTLE, a few of which are a cross between the Devon and Durham—the residue thorough bred Durham, either imported or derived directly from imported Stock—about 20 of the latter very fine young Bulls and Heifers.

Among the Bulls will be found the splendid and very valuable imported COLOSTRA, winner of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society's silver medal. Most of the Young Stock have been sired by Colostra, their Dams all imported.

Among the Cows will be found the celebrated Butter Cow, FLORA, formerly the property of the Honorable C. A. Barnitz, of York county, Penn. Flora has yielded 20 pounds of butter in one week; her cream possesses the singular property of being turned into butter in ten or conds by simply placing it in a bowl and stirring with a spoon.

BERKSHIRES. Also, at the same time, several litters, (from two to four months old) Berkshire Pigs, as well as their Dams. The pigs are sired by BEN, imported per Monongahela, Captain Meechen, from Liverpool, and PRINCE ALBERT, imported by Col. Williams, of Long Island, New York. PRINCE ALBERT won the highest prize, (a Silver Cup) at the National American Institute, and is believed to be the only pure White Berkshire in this country. Catalogues ten days previous to sale.

N. B.—Gentlemen at a distance who may feel inclined to attend this sale, are hereby most positively assured, (the proprietor having sold his Farm,) that the sale will be without limitation or reserve, and that none of the cattle will be sold previous to the day therein announced for public sale. Terms cash. C. J. WOLBERT & Co.

ap 17-3t Auctioneers.

Chesterfield Boarding School, for Boys under 14 years of age. Situated on the Crosswicks Road, about three miles from Bordentown, N. J.

The School will open for the Summer term, on the 17th day of the 5th month, 1841.

In the government of the School, care will be extended to form such habits and inculcate such principles, as will best advance the welfare of the pupils, both morally and physically.

The scholars will be expected to attend (with their Teacher) Friends' Meeting at Crosswicks, about three-fourths of a mile distant.

The number of Boys limited to twenty-eight.

TERMS—Sixty dollars per term of twenty two weeks, payable half in advance, the remainder in the middle of the term. Books and Stationary included, no extra charge.

It is desirable that the outer garments of the Boys should be dark color,—and all the clothing marked with the pupil's name. HENRY W. RIDGWAY.

REFERENCES—

Joseph Ridgway, No. 70 Chesnut st. Philadelphia.
George Truman, No. 195 Arch street, "
George M. Justice, No. 149 Market st. "

ap 17 3m*

HOLMESBURG Seminary for Young Ladies. The summer term of this institution will commence on the first of May next.

The Misses Chapman have been engaged in teaching for a number of years, and they flatter themselves, have given very general satisfaction to parents who have had daughters under their care. The situation of the school is healthy and agreeable, and parents desirous of sending their children into the country, are assured there is no village in the neighborhood of this city more easy of access.

The charge per quarter of twelve weeks for boarding, washing, and instruction in the usual branches of a polite English education is $35; the extra charges are for music $15, dancing $10, and drawing and French each $6. More particulars will be made known at the Seminary, and references given to gentlemen who have had daughters or wards there for a considerable length of time.

ap 17 2m*

Kimberton Boarding School.—The Summer term in this institution commences the 3d of 5th month, and ones 1st of 10th month next. Females only are admitted. Price charged for board and tuition seventy five dollars, payable as follows, viz:—

Twenty-five dollars upon entrance.
do. 1st of 8th month.
do. at end of term,

or, if paid at commencement, seventy dollars.

For drawing, painting or the French language five dollars extra are charged.

The communications with Philadelphia, is daily, by the Reading Railroad,—to Phoenixville, and thence by stage, —then three miles, to Kimberton, requiring little over two hours. Parents can accompany their children, remain several hours at the school, and return to the evening to the city. Depot on Broad St. corner of Cherry St.

For admission of new Scholars, apply at the School, by letter or otherwise—to EMMOR KIMBER,

m 27-4t* Superintendent.

SILVER PLATE, SPOON AND FORK MANUFACTORY, South West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. The subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business, or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest market [illegible] prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing, kept constantly on hand and made expressly to their order.

nov 1 '39—tf S. & W. WILSON.

SILK Worm Eggs.—Pea Nut and Seina White Silk Worm Eggs of the first quality for sale by the subscriber at 309 Market street.

N. B. Also Piedmontese Silk Reels.

feb 20 tf CHAS. CADWALLADER.

THE OLIO.

Variety is the spice of life.
This gives it all its charm.

Love Among.

Amid the busy mart of day,
I saw them pass by,
But, when the crowd above passed away,
And left me quiet, there,
She left the thronged and busy mart,
Unheeded, with a sigh,
Then stole thy beauty o'er my heart,
And, to make room for mine.

Then, in the stillness, I can see,
The form, all love and light,
Stand out, as if to awaken me,
And tell of sunny bright;
Then every bower, that sighs and waves
Around my dwelling, brings
The sweet and well remembered stream,
Upon its rippling wings.

And then, the song, long, lingering years,
That lie, pointless, now,
Are watched, and with happy tears
Upon thy breast I rest:
I gaze into thy face, once more,
As by the sun I kneel,
I am—do not—I may adore
As poor white crushing heel.

Flattery is Rare.—We lately came across an anecdote in an English paper, which furnishes a fine lesson, or the study of human nature. A miserable looking beggar, in piteous accents implored the charity of a well dressed lady who was passing by, but he was not graciously received.

"I have no small change," said she, with a repulsive look. "Then, most charming creature," said the philosopher in rags, "allow me the privilege of kissing your beautiful, lily-white hand!"

"No, my friend," replied the pleased fair one, with a smile, "I cannot do that, but there's half a crown for your pains!"

Pat Attorney.—An unfortunate Hibernian —an frequenter of large parties, consequently a needle in gratuitousness—cumming in his blue up on the bank of a southern creek, copied a terrapin planning itself.

"Och, honey!" exclaimed he, solemnly, "that ever I should come to America to see a crawl less baby."

"What!" said his wife, "don't be after making fun of the birds."

A Sea Bull.—An Irishman, who served on board a man of war in the capacity of waiter, was ordered by one of the officers to haul in a tow-line of considerable length, which was towing over the taffrails. After rowing in forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his patience severely to the test, he exclaimed, with the greatest naivete imaginable, "And, sir, as well as every mouthful of it, I'm sartain sure there's not a bit of it aten!"

Value of Massed Men.—A little more animation my dear," whispered Lady B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do have me to manage my own business, ma-ma," replied the provident nymph; "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a mortal man." "Of course not, my love: but I was not aware who your partner was."

First Love.—There is nothing in this care worn world so sweet and innocent as a young girl's first love. Then—when the heart is fresh, when every thought is pure, when the poetry of life has not yet been crushed out of the soul, when as we are nearer to our childhood we are nearer to heaven—then it is that we love with an intensity such as we never love with again.

A Theatrical Manager.—A man who was apparently more of a wit than a prudent, but who, notwithstanding, was confined to a madhouse, being asked how he came there, answered, "Merely a dispute of words; I said that all men were mad, and all men said that I was mad, and *the majority carried the point.*"

Cure a Cold.—"Bristol, will your Balsam of Hoarhound cure a cold."

"Certainly, sir; it is an infallible remedy."

"You will oblige me then if you will give the weather a dose.

Get out, you impertinent puppy."

A Clock and a Woman.—Fontelius being asked one day by a lord in waiting at Versailles, what difference there was between a clock and a woman, he instantly replied—" A clock serves to point the hours, and a woman to make us forget them."

A Young Wit.—"Pa, is dogs got wings?" "Wings! no—dogs have no wings, my boy. What put that?" "Why, thunder and scissors, Pa,—this are paper says *a big dog flew* at a man and bit him—so I guess dog is got wings, too."

Liberty.—It was the saying of a Jewish Rabbi, that if the sea were ink, the trees pens, and the earth parchment, it would not be sufficient to write down all the praises due to God, for liberty.

Going Up.—A man at the Scilly Islands was asked to join the Tee-total Society, he replied, "I may as well, for I never like to drink alone, and it appears I shall soon have no company."

Female Management.—Many families have owed their prosperity fall so much to the prosperity of female management as to the knowledge and sobriety of the father.

Genius.—Genius resembles a proud steed, that whilst he obeys the slightest touch of the hand lauds of a master, revolts at the first indication of compulsion or restraint.

Truth.—He who would live in charity with all men, speak evil of no one, look not upon evil and hear no scandal, must live alone, be dumb, be deaf and blind.

Born Alike.—"You needn't feel so big," said a butcher's man to a young doctor; "for we are both of a trade. We are both paid for killing."

Receipt for Lunch.—Cream may be frozen by simply putting it into a glass vessel, and then placing the vessle in an old fashioned ice house.

A New Fever.—"My dear," said a lady to a little girl, what is the matter with your mother?" "She's got the rebellious fever, ma'am."

A Preference.—Which music do you prefer, Miss M.—that of the fiddle or the violin?" "The violin, all women, sir."

Advice.—He that wishes for health must make his appetite obey his reason.

A Great Poke-bater.—The Mud Note may there is a man in that city who eats so much pork, that he squeals in his sleep.

The Price.—"I say, landlord," enquired a lawyer, what are you going to charge to keep me all winter for nothing?"

A Lawyer's Management.—I always manage my cases in the most *fun-like* way," or the lawyer said to his client.

—Mamma, one ask your cousin's dead, didn't she, I was 'fraid to tell you of one before, cose 'fraid you wouldn't have it."

Commander.—In case of war," what hand would the ladies join?"—join a *hot-hand*, to be sure.

Man.—A creature brought into existence for the purpose of getting property.

Pussy.—A machine for rat-ing in the streets for the accommodation of mulligan.

Wallizing.—"Don't tell any body," as the thief said to the dumb man.

A Hit at the Ladies.—Knocking off a lady's bonnet with a snow ball.

Come to a Newspaper Office.

[SCENE STEAMER.

Stranger.—Good morning, gentleman,"

Editor.—Good morning, sir—sit down."

Str.—"I want to get one of your morning papers."

Edi.—"Certainly, sir," handing him a paper.

Str.—"There is nothing in the paper I believe of much importance this morning ?"

Edi.—"No sir, nothing very important. There is, however, an interesting letter from Florida, and a letter of a late date from Washington."

Str.—"Oh, I don't want this paper as I have dined quite off, and *perhaps* it may be the means of preventing you a subscriber."

Edi.—"Good morning, sir."

Str.—"Good morning, gentleman," bowing himself out of the office, and *forgetting* to pay for the paper.

Edi.—Good morning, sir."

After a short absence, the stranger returns with the paper in his hand, and requests the clerk to *put it in a newspaper for him.*

The above scene actually took place in our office yesterday morning, and we publish it simply that our readers may see the value placed upon the labor and expense of publishing a newspaper. What would a Grocer think of a stranger coming into his store, and after ordering a pound of sugar or coffee, how himself out without offering to pay for it? Or a hardware dealer, of a carpenter, purchasing a hammer or plane in the same? And yet do not publishers of newspapers have to labor and invest capital as well as the former? Do not they also as individuals think it right to avail himself of the labor of one, more than another, without remuneration?—*Exchange paper.*

A Strong Speech.

An orator, at a late political meeting,—no matter where or when—made the spoke—discovered in the following strain :—

"Gentlemen, it will be surmised that I should occupy a very narrow view of State affairs, if I regarded the whole allegation of politican pretensions, inclosing this Cincinnati Tennessee Charleston flood of feeling. Gen. Jackson says the Union must be preserved ; South Carolina, Gentlemen, three or four monstrous parties are now forming in our country, Federalists, nullifiers, republicans and democrats. Federalists so called from the old Frederick, King of all the Russias, and are in favor of burning blue-lights on the sea coast, in order, if we common winds sil, and they go to holding all convention at Hartford. Nullifiers are opposed to the sovereignty of the old thirteen United States, and go in for a disunion of the south. Republicans are for putting down the doctrine of instructions, and instriping the ballot box—Democrats are opposed to tolling Mr. Van Buren loose from Bogota, in England, and are of the real Jackson grit, and go the whole hog for silver and gold. Gentlemen, this is my view —and here is an English half dollar I have just drawed from my pocket on which is described my motto, in one of the dead languages, and the motto of every true grit American. " Eglorig Nowmen !"—and which being interpreted means *a plurality of new men for office!* Gentlemen, I acknowledges my indulgence to you, for your kind obligations to me on this eventful period. Gentlemen, cross over the way with me, and we will get the worth of the half dollar, in something that will review our acquaintance.

Anticipation.

There is, perhaps, something more of serious fact than poetry in the following rhymes :

I have long stories and short cases of corn,
A comfy farm house and a chatty barn ;
More cats than pigs, no horse, but many guns,
Crowed rose, tight house, old debts and paper dues.
A wife sighing for a fashionable residence,
Abundant gab and little information ;
The fool who sings in bed, and snores in nursing,
Who laughs in bible class, and cries in church while eating.

Choking off a Lawyer.

The best and most effectual check ever given to a verbose prattler,got recovered in a western city, a few years ago in the following manner. A man against his will, a shrewd, plain spoken, straight forward citizen was called from his business and hurried into court to testify in relation to some trivial point of litigation. He sat some time patiently until he got the merits of the case and saw that the counsel on his side had gained his point, and for worthless of being so decided than thrust into a court of justice. Yet a pedantic look. He then arose in the midst of a long and learned display of law books before him, and giving every indication that he was going to commence a profile fashionable, a kind of forensic oratory for which he was somewhat calculated among the different gentlemen's courts and other lors of the place.—After several pompous *hems* and *haws* he commenced—

"Gentlemen of the jury"—

"Look here," said our juryman, rising and pulling out his watch,—"I've just got one remark to make before you go on. *If you talk more than five minutes I'll give my verdict against you!* Now you see the line you my the better."

The lawyer took the hint, consented to be choked off, and was rewarded by the paltry verdict he wished to gain.

An Apology.

When John Clerk (Lord Eldon) was at the bar he was remarked for the easy *fond* with which he treated the judges. On one occasion the junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed, "Why, sir, I was surprised at such a decision!" The case construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend in his place in the next morning. Fearful of consequences, he consulted his friend, John Clerk, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would make an apology for him in a way that would satisfy the most casuist result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the astonished tribunal :—"In your sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is exceedingly penitent, and you will kindly soothe his wounded spirit by a slight reprimand. You must see at once it originated in that. He said he was surprised at the decision which your lordships had given, and he was only ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half so long as I have, he would not have been surprised at any thing you did?"

A Beautiful Reflection.

Balmez eloquently says : " I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is reduced to the space of a few days, that for a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the depths of our heart are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty like to that of Eden, and then pass off and leave us to muse on their loneliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the reach or grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And lastly, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts ? Oh, there is a higher destiny than that on earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades ; where the stars will be spread out before us like the inland fruit elsewhere in the ocean ; and where the beings that pass before like shadows will stay our presence forever.

Throwing a Tub to the Whale.

The Greenland rosmic, and indeed the South Sea whale, are sometimes (especially after stormy weather) so surrounded with whales that the attention of the crew becomes dangerous. When this is the case it is usual to throw out a tub, in order to direct their attention ; when the marine monsters amuse themselves in tossing this singular sort of a plaything into the air, tossed-fin, as children do a shuttlecock. Their attention being drawn, every sail is lowered, and the vessel presses its course to its destination.—Hence came the saying, " Throwing a tub to the whale."

The Mark.

The tolesh retired from the shore; all the clocks but one withdrew ; the Lord of Rosemary, also, who had remained hitherto as the nocturnal guest of the Count, withdrew with some others, all, having Bernard de Rohan still upon the pavilion, with Pierre Millort standing before the door. One or two of the principle domestics also before looked down with pale countenances upon the popes before them, and a sensation of awe took possession of Bernard de Rohan's mind, which his indistinct notion of what was about to take place.

At length, when the doors were shut, the president stood at a small silver bell which stood beside him, and another pair of doors, which hitherto had not been opened, were thrown back. Bernard de Rohan, as he sat, could not see into that chamber; but Pierre Millort, who stood in the witness's place, did see, and was instantly seized with an irresistible shaking from head to foot.

"Monsieur de Rohan," said the president, "it is the will of the king, of which we, your judges, fully approve, that we leave you in the least constrained, but been maintained, unwavering, the same story, self have neither refused to plead nor challenged your judges, you should not be allowed to speak in your own defence. The man, however, Pierre Millort, having shown himself a notorious prevaricator, and unworthy of belief unless corroborated by witnesses, must be taught, by the force of corporeal pain, to speak the truth."

"I do beseech you, sir," said Bernard de Rohan, "if it be permitted, that the unhappy man, who must all perceive clearly that a weak notion of serving me, by concealing suspicious circumstances, first raised him, and that, since he has been in this place, terror and folly have quite bewildered him, if it be possible, and let the whole weight of his testimony go against myself."

"Your request is inadmissible, sir," replied the judge.—"We must not reject the means assigned to us for the purpose of arriving at substantial justice. Your request is of this nature, and, relating to a man who had entered from the chamber of the torture, and who instantly mixed upon the utterance of his name, I cannot but leave the open doors, notwithstanding prayers, and tears, and struggles. "I was going to say," continued the president, addressing the prisoner, "that, if you are pleased, as you may be interpleted by his confession, you may enter the chamber of the question, and there say the words he saw.

Bernard de Rohan shook his head. "No, sir," he said, "no! It is enough—it is too much to know that such horrid dealings are taking place in this world, and that the Sieur de Jarzyn is in secret—Even unto death! should it be necessary; but you have the surgeon there?"

The man nodded his head and retired. Then came an interval not exactly of silence, but of low sobs and of stifled entreaties, and of sounds of wailing as of a person in deep grief and fear.—The young gentleman was listening in horror and indignation of heart, till at length, in about five minutes more, there issued forth a shrill and piercing cry of pain, which, after a pause of torture, first made the whole hall ring, and even blanched the lips of the judges that sat at the table. Then came a second cry, and a third cry; and a loud voice at length was heard to say, "You are carrying it too far; relax the wheel a little."

"I will confess, I will confess," cried the voice of the unhappy Pierre within. "I will confess all, I will believe in the sanctity of the king, and—and—I was sure of it at the time. It was that made me speak falsely. He was my master, my master, I say!—Oh God! oh God! But me true! set me free!"

"But were you the accomplice of his crime?" cried another voice from within. "Did you know that he meant to kill the king?"

"Oh no, no!" exclaimed the unhappy man.—"I knew nothing, I knew nothing. It was all—" with a fearful cry was heard the words of what he was saying; as the rack seemed to have been more extended by the executioner, and then end-only gave vent to a groan.

"Set him free, set him free," cried several voices. "He is gone."

"He is not dead, Gentel," said the voice that had asked the questions.

"He is dead," said another voice, probably that of the surgeon. "I told you you were incurring the wheel too far."—*G. P. R James.*

Sentiment.

BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

Like an enfranchised bird, which newly springs,
And, with a keen sparkle in his glancing eye,
Shows his sense of freedom by his soaring wings,
Up to the blue vault of the happy sky,—
So my enraptured heart, as long thirst'ning,
At length from Love's imprisonment set free,
Gives forth once more its own youthful sense,
Glad and exulting in its liberty.
But take that helpless bird (numbered on long,
Or clip the pinions of its wings so strong,
When soon forgets to trail his joyous song.
So the fair liberty, which, in its own mute,—
So from its former bonds released in vain
My heart's short-lived rapture the weight of its remembered chain.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Love.

Among the many feelings that occupy the human bosom, none will bear comparison in strength or power to Love. It is a passion which cannot be subdued, and which will burn in the heart for no fear, dreads no hindrance, stops at no obstacles and laughs at impossibilities : it holds every other feeling under its control, and often tramps the plain of reason itself.

Love to God,—what has been able to weaken that tie ? Not reason, for it has always been never yet succeeded ; at the stake amid the flames —in torture the most severe—under cruelty the most unheard of, unrelenting cruelty, only growing the stronger as it became more tried ; millions on millions have suffered martyrdom for this love, and millions now exist who would willingly suffer the same punishment rather than forsake it.

Love to mankind ! See the thousands of benevolent associations with their hundreds of thousands of members, and the millions of money annually appropriated. Why are these associations formed —why this money expended ? Alone for the love that we bear to mankind in general, as their wants may be supplied and their condition better-ed. Look at Howard actuated by this Love,—his high lineage and his friends, in vain from danger to dangeon ; comforting the sad, consoling the bereaved, instructing the ignorant, and administering to the wants of the dying ; and all through this same cause each sacrifice, or prompt to such actions !

Love of country ! Ancient and modern his story abounds with incidents that forcibly illustrate it ; we need refer to but one. Look to "the times that tried men's souls," think of our fathers, and of the privations they endured for the love of country, see them marching bare-footed over frozen ground, at other times with naught but the snow for their beds, and their own scanty blankets ; but prompted by this love they pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," willingly depriving themselves of every comfort and pleasure, as well as every necessary and luxury of life, merely for Love of Country.

Love of Life ! Our strong in this feeling in the human breast, the fear of losing it has caused it to watched with dread ; for the recovery of health they spend money and time, leave business and home, and travel by night and day ; much as they value riches while in health, yet all would be abandoned if by so doing they could be restored again to the enjoyments of life.

Natural Love ! there it displays great power and strength ; see two whose affections are united and who really love—what can possibly estrange their affections from each other ? *If* necessary, they leave the home of their childhood, the country of their birth, sometimes even give for poverty for it.—Ah, affection, affection, how strong are the cables by this dear, to the too tender to be numbered ! all hindrances and difficulties are surmounted, and every obstacle overcome, and all for love ! Love is the spell to end the ardour of their Love, and how severe even then is the separation. See the pallid cheek, the sunken eye, and the languid look of the lover, when he is forced to leave the object of his affections, and even when the one loved is gone ; pleasures almost cease to afford any enjoyment.

The Love that exists between brothers and sisters, and children to parents,—is also strong and enduring. They cling to each other amid all changes of circumstance, and all trials of adversity,—and though separated bodily by mountains and plains, rivers and oceans, yet, they remain connected by Love, which continues while life exists, or memory exerts its power.

Parental Love,—here its power far surpasses any and every other feeling. A mothers love cannot be obliterated,—only the severest the trial, the more cruel the persecution, and the heavier the affliction ; the purer, brighter, stronger glows her Love ; life, health, possessions, pleasures, and comforts are all forfeited for the object loved,—earth has nothing to which we can compare it, but the Love manifested by our Saviour. The sun, moon, and stars, are his father's lover. Willingly by day and night he toils and labors for the support, comfort, and for the health and happiness of his offspring.

Love is a feeling that dwells in every bosom, and no one can doubt the fact of it being the purest and holiest affection of the heart. With out Love, all society would be disorganized,—every tie rendered,—all order vanish,—and confusion hold complete sway ; indeed our world would be but a hell, for it is the absence of Love that creates such a place. The strength of Love is felt by the unlearned, for one may every where feel and passion of the human bosom shall be subjected to it, and our world shall be ruled and respected by Love.

Philadelphia. W. R. S.

A Sentimental Baby.

Some postaster wrote the following for the Richmond Baby, as it killed him

" Long is here
That brings us ere;
Fall is the corn,
That no ertie leave;
Rose to the sky
That never broke patter;
Hard as the apple
Sticks, and is never grave mother;
But longer and blue, and harder and tall,
Is my sweet lady 'cos—my adorable Pall!"

A Character.

Whoever travels through New England, (says the Boston Courier,) and notices the characteristics of some of the natives, cannot fail to be amused and may derive many new ideas in respect to individuality and diversity of character.

Some years since an acquaintance of ours set out on horseback from the eastern part of Maine, destined to the Green Mountains in Vermont. While travelling through the town of New Salem his road led into a piece of woods some five miles in length, and long before he got out of which he began to entertain doubts whether he should be blest with the sight of a human habitation ; but as all things must have an end, so at last had the woods, and the next house was that of the farmer granted his vision. Near the road was a tall, raw boned, overgrown, lantern-jawed boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging potatoes. He was a curious figure in behold. What was lacking in the length of his tow breeches was amply made up for in those of his suspenders, and in the supposed of birch bark, grape vine and sheep-skin, and as for his hat, which was of dingy white felt and had no nap, it was a thing to behold for long days, but one's also ! it was only the shadow of its glory. Whether the tempests of time had beaten the top in, or the hat's expanding genius had burst the bands asunder, we know not, but it was surprising ; and through the apertures red hairs in abundance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he was the largest specimen of human nature and manufactures that ever mortal beheld. Our travelling friend, feeling an itching to escape upsain the society of the critter, drew up the reins of his horse and began :

"Hallos, my good friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house ?"

Jonathan started up, leaned on his hoe-handle, rested one foot on the gambrel of his sinister leg, and then replied :

"Hello yourself! How'd dew ? Wall I jest can. Taint near so far as it used to be since they cut the woods away—tho a 'twas generally reckoned about seven miles from one house to another. But be sure to meet his gals long afore you get there; tarnal *vampin'* critters, they plague our folks more'n a little. His sheep got in our potter every day and his gals in our orchard. Dad sets the dog after the sheep and me after the gals, and the way we make the wool and short growns fly is a sin to makes."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man ; pray tell me how it happens that one of your legs is shorter than the other."

"I never knew any body to meddle with my grass lengths, mester ; but seein' it is you, I'll tell ye. I was born, as my tinkler reckons, on that when I hold a plough, I can go with one foot in the furrer, and t'other on land, and not hop over; however, it is very convenient when I mow round a side hill."

"Very good indeed, how do your potatoes come on this year ?"

"They don't come on at all ; I digs 'em out ; and there's an everlastin' snarl of 'em in each hill."

"But they are small I perceive."

"Yes I know it ; you see we planted some whoppers last year, some over so that 'em big ones and they flourished so allfredly, that these 'ere stopped growin' just out of sight ; 'cause they knew'd they couldn't get bigger in any way."

"You appear to be pretty smart, and I should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear."

"The looks ain't nothin' ; it's all in the babeuse. This 'ere hat was my religious flouting-go to-meetin' hat, and it's just as plenck full of goodness now as the day it left it. Ever, and I'll never be no hum, but I dont dig cetas in it no how."

"You have been in these parts some time I should guess ?"

"I guess so too. I was born'd and got my bowlin up in that 'ere house ; but my master place is down in Portland."

"Then you say it is about three and a half miles to the next house ?"

"Yes, sir ; 'twas a spell ago, and I don't believe it's grow'd much shorter since."

"Much obliged. Good by."

"Good by to ye—that's a'most stick horse of yourn !"

The World.

The this is the last world that we live in.
The next to be tried, or to go to a man's own.
By here. Yet the worst world that ever was known.

Good Breeding.

Good Breeding—says an old writer of the 18th century—is an amiable and permanent grace. It beautifies the actions and the looks of men. But equally odious is the grimace of good breeding. In comparison with this, blustness is an accomplishment. The age of a well-bred man is just as offensive as the well-bred man is agreeable : he is a nuisance in his superannuation. I am frightened at the affected smile and the spish shrug. When these fool copies of gentlemen throw their civil grin in one's face, it is as much as one can do to avoid spitting in theirs. A startled rogue, forcing smiles, is a more hideous sight than a mountain. He is a fugitive from nature : and it is notable impudence in such a creature to pretend to be courteous.

Human Endurance.

Germany, like all other continent kingdoms, can produce specimens of the perfection of great antiquity. Every department of literary and scientific knowledge has been explored by her sons with success, and all of them studied by their genius and talents. In Mathematics, Philosophy and Astronomy, she boasts of great and powerful names, and in the higher departments of literature she produces a crowded list of illustrious writers. Many of her poets have attained a distinguished rank in the temple of the Muses, and proved themselves their special favorites. Their fills to consecrate them, or even to give a passing glance at the peculiar excellences of each. The count of which is the most extensive and varied, which have produced all that is splendid and brilliant in matter or in mind. Yes, more, you find in the cultivation of the most exalted, and the most fanciful, the Drama, too, has had her votaries amongst their members, and their treasures in this department of literature are of more than ordinary excellence. The spirit of patriotism has burned in the hearts of many, and produced its exalted effusions. In every part the Germans are identified, whilst the dignity of the Epic has been fully sustained by the renowned Maestas of Klopstock. For many years the study of the German language was confined to the learned and professions ; but latterly its knowledge has been widely increased, and a greater anxiety has been expressed for its acquirement than in the study of literature.—One of the greatest writers of modern times, the incomparable Goethe, made his first literary essay in the German Theatre, and received and derived no slight encouragement in the persecution of his illustrious career, from the present German authors professing congenial spirits with his own.

Epigram, on Somebody's Silver Prize's Trade.

I'll keep the gift whatever I lose,
For 'twas my pride, my joy to win it—
But when you see my picture, prize,
O, lady! let your hand be on it.

Tale of Bladderia.

Among the traditions of Sicilium, firstland, there is a tale of Sadlet of Alger, Governor of Bladderia. It was, at a remote period, the custom of the eaters (cobblers) on winter mornings to tie and begin work. Young Sadlet, the Alger, discovering a noise, who lived in the Kirk Wynd, and whose shop was the nearest of all others to the church, being at work, was called upon by a gaper, and desired to go and see what was the matter. He said he would call for at the same hour on a certain future day. The customer accordingly came, and got not paid for what he chose. The morning there was something extraordinary in his manner and appearance, was endowed by curiosity to follow the stranger, in order to see where he would go. He went into the church-yard, and, which was there, and till lately, unin-closed ; and, to the sexton's great astonishment, he disappeared at a particular grave. The shoemaker, in his haste, had brought his awl in his hand ; this he stuck in the ground when he began to enquire as to his return. When daylight came he went, along with a great body of his wondering neighbors, and, breaking open the grave, found the shoemaker dead in the coffin. Forgetting that they were no longer his property, he took them home with him. Next morning, as he was at work, he saw the same stranger standing near him, with a countenance whose ferocity almost from his blood to perfect rust. He seemed him to say, "Sadlet, give away that which you have not paid for. "You bar- thee," he continued, "made me a worle's wonder ; but I shall soon make you a world's wonder." He then dragged the unhappy suitor to the church-yard, and at day light put Crispin's body was restored to him from limb, and the coffin which his curiosity had so unjustifiably violated.

Professor Wilson.

Among the papers of a late issue of the Scottish Journal, is an admirable article on Professor Wilson, the renowned Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Edinburg University. —When we read the writer, in one which he gives scope to, and harmonizes with, his glowing and enthusiastic turn of mind ; when he can rise on his colossal and luminous of the subject, and then it is that he flings aside his papers, and in strains of the most thrilling eloquence, pours forth the rich treasures of age, digging potatoes. He was flowing freshly up from the fulness of his heart. During these bursts, Wilson looks like one inspired. His eye, in a fine plenary rolling," actually glows ; his features, always commanding, appear doubly so when lighted up by the conscious fire of genius. The tones of his voice instantly change, and, at once, and wholly unconscious of every thing beside the one absorbing topic. On such occasions, his language is perfect poetry ; and indeed, thoughts frequently flow from him which produce an almost electrical effect upon his class. Who that heard him, will forget his saying, soon after the death of his lady, (an event which effected him most deeply) in apologising for some delay in returning the prize exercises. " *Gentlemen, I could not tie to read them in the valley of the shadow of death !*" Writers however, the writer adds, can be gay as well as serious ; and he not unfrequently sets his pen to work in his lunches of humor, delivered in a style of the most irresistible drollery.

To Be Read.

It is worthy of remark that no person who took a newspaper regularly, and paid for it, was ever convicted of a capital offence. No such person was ever sent to the penitentiary, or to any other prison. No such person ever committed suicide, went to the lunatic asylum ; and, with a few exceptions, forgerity has been the consequence of no spiritual paper.

Lady's Department.

Novel Reading.

I cannot dismiss this subject, without adverting to another class of readers, who are injurious to the taste and pursuits of the female. I allude to that passionate and excessive devotion to fictitious literature, which is the ongoing infelicity of the sex. It is now my purpose to describe how the species of literature mingles poison with the elements of thought and feeling, and unmanizes for the duties, the joys and the occupations of real life. My object is to speak of its influence in reducing he mind from the purest intellectual fountains, gluing with rich and voluptuous delights, and leading it to the turbid stream, which, swollen by the sudden frother, bear all the impurities of hill and dale in their course to the sea. Many ancient and even claimed for popular fictions is that they supply relaxation and amusement for the exhausted intellectual energies. They were never intended to hold any higher station in the empire of literature, than the rose, the lily, or the daffodil in the field of botany. And the student who devotes his hours of enduring entertainment, will be as justly sustained as the body whose only nutriment consists of the productions of the flower-bed. They elicit no natural thought, and are the prostration and penetration of the mind into exercise—supply no discipline for the high pursuits of literature and science—discharge no moral duty. Hence a female may gird itself for bold and effective action, and, above all, propose no lofty and enduring rewards for her toil, if her mental energies ever go to the novel or romance for fire to kindle thought, elevate feeling, and quicken the mind for high exploit !

Let the female who would be distinguished in the literature is, it constitutes three-fourths of the reading of the young females of our land. Go to your public libraries, and you will see the works of Bulwer, Scott, Fielding, and Smollett, thumbed and marked, bedewed with many a tear, and adorned with many a flower ; whilst the standard works on history, philosophy, and biography, and even the English classics, are untouched. Yes, so wide-spreading and pernicious is this passion for fiction, that it vitiates the taste for pure and lofty conceptions, and blinds the eye to all that is splendid in substantial literature. Yes find the food admirer of the novel preferring the crude compilations of a literary manufacturer, to the easy laughish and pure, to the inspiring eloquence of a Cowper, which might wear her to the highest heavens of sentimental life, or the lofty strains of a Milton, which might roll her soul to heaven. You find her familiar with the rise, progress, circumstances and catastrophe of some imaginary adventurer of chivalry, or romance, or of love, and yet unacquainted with those events in the history of our race, which have overturned empires, changed constitutions, broken down the strongholds of superstition and cruelty—established the triumphs of Christianity—commanded all that's great in art and science—and which have produced all that is splendid and brilliant in matter or in mind. You, more, you find the wife enamoring the midnight lamp, passionately threading the lucubrations and details in the fanciful life of some chuck-here or heroine, and yet she never glances her eye over the biographies of Socrates, Cicero, Chatham, Burke, Luther, Calvin, Knox, Wesley, and Whitefield—of all those gigantic spirits who RAISE, tinder God, stamped with their mighty impress, and whose deeds are identified with all that is noble, spirit-stirring and enduring in the chosen possessions of our ages. Language was not given to us to waste in vain, more interested in culling flowers on the banks of the Niagara, than in listening to the roar of its waters, and in gathering pebbles on every beach, whilst nature were rushing to the conflict ! and yet who is surprised to see individuals standing in the midst of the creation of the universe of God, more enraptured with the dreams of fancy, than with those facts which comprehend all that is thrilling in the deeds and destinies of man, and sublime in the operations of God !—*Galloway.*

Wisdom.

How great is the absurdity, and how pernicious the tendency of a belief in the intellectual inferiority of females ! Nature has made no essential differences between man and woman, correspondence to the clearly defined spheres of each, is apparent. This might be inferred from their physical conformation. The muscles of the female are of a finer mould ; in her there is much less than man of the vantage of strength, and the general muscular power. Strange, however, we may appear, whether from the finer thread the rough bogan to warm use. Being thus encouraged, I resolve to give my opinion on this delicate and complicate, which not only made life a burden, but which I am sure to destroy more than it has ever done. A new elegant stone using the medicine, as above stated, will be found to be a perfect cure for the disease.

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gallons of water per hour. All Filtering
ly.
also continues to manufacture his Fire
ion, both double and single, of which
ard of 400 in operation on the cities of
York, Baltimore, New Orleans Mobile
s, and Charleston, South Carolina, and
ve to be said upon by the fact that no
ed in the use of them.
Air-tight, petrifactive Fire Proof
ining wood of stock of any kind; for
of books, papers, money, jewellery, &c.
with a composition calculated to resist
ct of heat, with exclusive Locks, and
manner.
on hand, Fire
Glazier, Master, &c.
ertain and most speedy
the public are cautioned
ders attended to.